



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

INSURE YOUR EYES
AGAINST
THE GLARE
BY WEARING
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,175. 號五十七百一千九萬一第 日九十月九年未己 HONGKONG TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH 1919. 二拜禮 號一十月一拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS
in PRICE of
LIQUEURS GINS
STOUT &c.
in addition to
10% DISCOUNT
ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH
RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bo-e. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 5-6, Beaconfield Arcade.

A. LING & CO.
18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
WOODWORK.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADINGS.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.30 " " 10.30 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " "	" " 15 "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 15 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "

11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "

12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " " 15 "

2.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 "

3.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "

4.30 " " 5.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

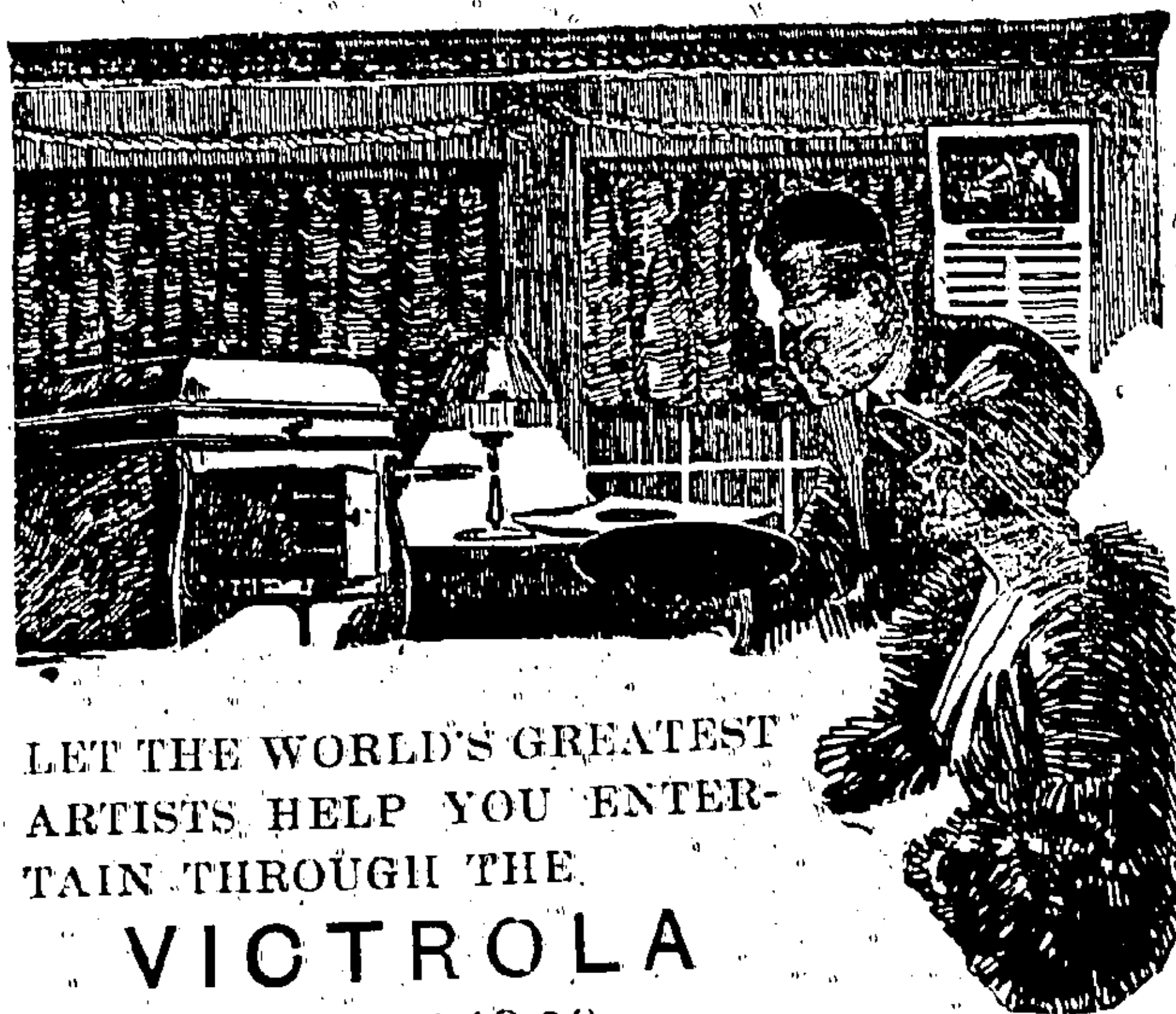
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 3 A. Local.	No. 5 Through.	No. 7 Local.	No. 9 Through.	No. 11 Local.	No. 13 Through.	No. 15 Local.	No. 17 Through.	No. 19 Local.	No. 21 Through.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)											
SHEK LUNG	dep.	7.30	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50	1.00	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20
Shum Chun	arr.	7.45	8.50	9.55	11.00	12.05	1.10	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30
Shung Shui	dep.	7.50	8.55	10.00	11.05	12.10	1.15	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.55	9.00	10.05	11.10	12.15	1.20	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40
Tai Po	dep.	8.00	9.05	10.10	11.15	12.20	1.25	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45
Shum Shui	dep.	8.05	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.25	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50
Shum Shui	dep.	8.10	9.15	10.20	11.25	12.30	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55
Shum Shui	dep.	8.15	9.20	10.25	11.30	12.35	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00
Shum Shui	dep.	8.20	9.25	10.30	11.35	12.40	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05
Shum Shui	dep.	8.25	9.30	10.35	11.40	12.45	1.50	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10
Shum Shui	dep.	8.30	9.35	10.40	11.45	12.50	1.55	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15
Shum Shui	dep.	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50	12.55	2.00	3.05	4.10	5.15	6.20
Shum Shui	dep.	8.40	9.45	10.50	11.55	1.00	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25
Shum Shui	dep.	8.45	9.50	10.55	12.00	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30
Shum Shui	dep.	8.50	9.55	11.00	12.05	1.10	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35
Shum Shui	dep.	8.55	10.00	11.05	12.10	1.15	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40
Shum Shui	dep.	9.00	10.05	11.10	12.15	1.20	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45
Shum Shui	dep.	9.05	10.10	11.15	12.20	1.25	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50
Shum Shui	dep.	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.25	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55
Shum Shui	dep.	9.15	10.20	11.25	12.30	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00
Shum Shui	dep.	9.20	10.25	11.30	12.35	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05
Shum Shui	dep.	9.25	10.30	11.35	12.40	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10
Shum Shui	dep.	9.30	10.35	11.40	12.45	1.50	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.15
Shum Shui	dep.	9.35	10.40	11.45	12.50	1.55	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15	7.20
Shum Shui	dep.	9.40	10.45	11.50	1.00	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30
Shum Shui	dep.	9.45	10.50	11.55	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35
Shum Shui	dep.	9.50	10.55	12.00	1.10	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35	7.40
Shum Shui	dep.	9.55	11.00	12.05	1.15	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.45
Shum Shui	dep.	10.00	11.05	12.10	1.20	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45	7.50
Shum Shui	dep.	10.05	11.10	12.15	1.25	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.55
Shum Shui	dep.	10.10	11.15	12.20	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55	8.00
Shum Shui	dep.	10.15	11.20	12.25	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05
Shum Shui	dep.	10.20	11.25	12.30	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05	8.10
Shum Shui	dep.	10.25	11.30	12.35	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10	8.15
Shum Shui	dep.	10.30	11.35	12.40	1.50	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.15	8.20
Shum Shui	dep.	10.35	11.40	12.45	1.55	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15	7.20	8.25
Shum Shui	dep.	10.40	11.45	12.50	2.00	3.05	4.10	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.30
Shum Shui	dep.	10.45	11.50	1.00	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35
Shum Shui	dep.	10.50	11.55	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40
Shum Shui	dep.	10.55	12.00	1.10	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35	7.40	8.45
Shum Shui	dep.	11.00	12.05	1.15	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.45	8.50
Shum Shui	dep.	11.05	12.10	1.20	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45	7.50	8.55
Shum Shui	dep.	11.10	12.15	1.25	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.55	9.00
Shum Shui	dep.	11.15	12.20	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55	8.00	9.05
Shum Shui	dep.	11.20	12.25	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05	9.10
Shum Shui	dep.	11.25	12.30	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05	8.10	9.15
Shum Shui	dep.	11.30	12.35	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.20
Shum Shui	dep.	11.35	12.40	1.50	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.15	8.20	9.25
Shum Shui	dep.	11.40	12.45	1.55	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15	7.20	8.25	9.30
Shum Shui	dep.	11.45	12.50	2.00	3.05	4.10	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.30	9.35
Shum Shui	dep.	11.50	12.55	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40
Shum Shui	dep.	11.55	1.00	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40
Shum Shui	dep.	12.00	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40	9.45
Shum Shui	dep.	12.05	1.10	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35	7.40	8.45	9.50
Shum Shui	dep.	12.10	1.15	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.45	8.50	9.55
Shum Shui	dep.	12.15	1.20	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45	7.50	8.55	10.00
Shum Shui	dep.	12.20	1.25	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.55	9.00	10.05
Shum Shui	dep.	12.25	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55	8.00	9.05	10.10
Shum Shui	dep.	12.30	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05	9.10	10.15
Shum Shui	dep.	12.35	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05	8.10	9.15	10.20
Shum Shui	dep.	12.40	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.20	10.25
Shum Shui	dep.	12.45	1.50	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.15	8.20	9.25	10.30
Shum Shui	dep.	12.50	1.55	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15	7.20	8.25	9.30	10.35
Shum Shui	dep.	12.55	2.00	3.05	4.10	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.30	9.35	10.40
Shum Shui	dep.	1.00	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40	10.45
Shum Shui	dep.	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40	9.45	10.50
Shum Shui	dep.	1.10	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35	7.40	8.45	9.50	10.55
Shum Shui	dep.	1.15	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.45	8.50	9.55	11.00
Shum Shui	dep.	1.20	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45	7.50	8.55	10.00	11.05
Shum Shui	dep.	1.25	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.55	9.00	10.05	11.10
Shum Shui	dep.	1.30	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55	8.00	9.05	10.10	11.15
Shum Shui	dep.	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05	9.10	10.15	11.20
Shum Shui	dep.	1.40	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05	8.10	9.15	10.20	11.25
Shum Shui	dep.	1.45	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.20	10.25	11.30
Shum Shui	dep.	1.50	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.15	8.20	9.25	10.30	11.35
Shum Shui	dep.	1.55	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15	7.20	8.25	9.30	10.35	11.40
Shum Shui	dep.	2.00	3.05	4.10	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.30	9.35	10.40	11.45
Shum Shui	dep.	2.05	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50
Shum Shui	dep.	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40	9.45	10.50	11.55
Shum Shui	dep.	2.15	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35	7.40	8.45	9.50	10.55	12.00
Shum Shui	dep.	2.20	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.45	8.50	9.55	11.00	12.05
Shum Shui	dep.	2.25	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45	7.50	8.55	10.00	11.05	12.10
Shum Shui	dep.	2.30	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.55	9.00	10.05	11.10	12.15
Shum Shui	dep.	2.35	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55	8.00	9.05	10.10	11.15	12.20
Shum Shui	dep.	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.25
Shum Shui	dep.	2.45	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05	8.10	9.15	10.20	11.25	12.30
Shum Shui	dep.	2.50	3.55	5.00	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.20	10.25	11.30	12.35
Shum Shui	dep.	2.55	4.00	5.05	6.10	7.15	8.20	9.25	10.30	11.35	12.40
Shum Shui	dep.	3.00	4.05	5.10	6.15	7.20	8.25	9.30	10.35	11.40	12.45
Shum Shui	dep.	3.05	4.10	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.30	9.35	10.40	11.45	12.50
Shum Shui	dep.	3.10	4.15	5.20	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50	12.55
Shum Shui	dep.	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40	9.45	10.50	11.55	1.00
Shum Shui	dep.	3.20	4.25	5.30	6.35	7.40	8.45	9.50	10.55	12.00	1.05
Shum Shui	dep.	3.25	4.30	5.35	6.40	7.45	8.50	9.55	11.00	12.05	1.10
Shum Shui	dep.	3.30	4.35	5.40	6.45	7.50	8.55	10.00	11.05	12.10	1.15
Shum Shui	dep.	3.35	4.40	5.45	6.50	7.55	9.00	10.05	11.10	12.15	1.20
Shum Shui	dep.	3.40	4.45	5.50	6.55	8.00	9.05	10.10	11.15	12.20	1.25
Shum Shui	dep.	3.45	4.50	5.55	7.00	8.05	9.10	10.15	11.20	12.25	1.30
Shum Shui	dep.	3.50	4.55	6.00	7.05	8.10	9.15	10.20	11.25	12.30	1.35
Shum Shui	dep.	3.55	4.60	6.05	7.10	8.15	9.20	10.25	11.30	12.35	1.40
Shum Shui	dep.	4.00	4.65	6.10	7.15	8.20	9.25	10.30	11.35	12.40	1.45
Shum Shui	dep.	4.05	4.70	6.15	7.20	8.25	9.30	10.35	11.40	12.45	1.50
Shum Shui	dep.	4.10	4.75	6.20	7.25	8.30	9.35	10.40	11.45	12.50	1.55
Shum Shui	dep.	4.15	4.80	6.25	7.30	8.35	9.40	10.45	11.50	12.55	2.00
Shum Shui	dep.	4.20	4.85	6.30	7.35	8.40	9.45	10.50	11.55	1.00	2.05
Shum Shui	dep.	4.25	4.90	6.35	7.40	8.45	9.50	10.55	12.00	1.05	2.10
Shum Shui	dep.	4.30	4.95	6.40	7.45	8.50	9.55	11.00	12.05	1.10	2.15
Shum Shui	dep.	4.35	5.00	6.45	7.50	8.55	10.00	11.05	12.10	1.15	2.20
Shum Shui	dep.	4.40	5.05	6.50	7.55	9.00	10.05	11.10	12.15	1.20	2.25
Shum Shui	dep.	4.45	5.10	6.55</							



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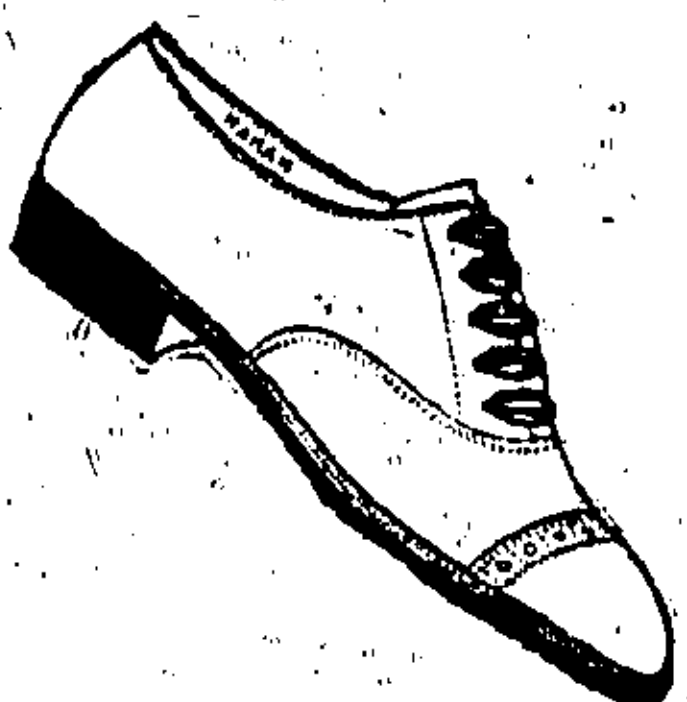
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Shoe trees counteract the
upward bulge of the
"heated" shoe, and
restore the natural shape.
They thus add to the
economy which you may
secure from any shoe.

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with trees—we have them
in all sizes.

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IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER!

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type
are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity
may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from
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be used by any one machine.

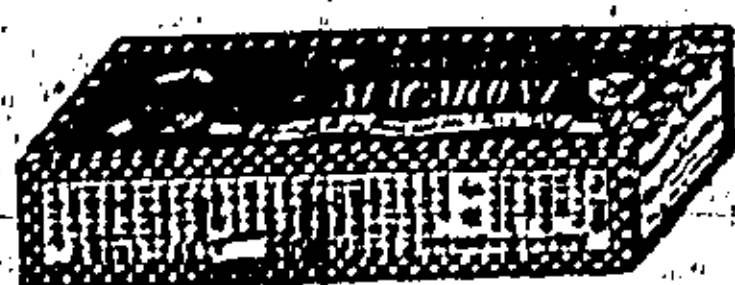
This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER
let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

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BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.



A REDUCTION of 20%
is allowed on the Retail Prices of our

VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, MACARONI, EGG NOODLES, and all other kinds
of Soup stuff, in respect of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW FACTORY
at CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG, on the 25th October, for 20 days from the 25th
October to the 14th November.

MONGOL PRINCES AT HOME.

WALLED TOWNS IMPREGNABLE.

FOX HUNTING WITH AN EAGLE.

[A correspondent sends the following
account to *The Times* of a journey in
Mongolia.]

"Kings over their flocks the sceptre
wield" is an excellent translation of an
extract from the immortal *Horace* where-
with to describe the tribal chieftains in
Mongolia, chieftains who are dignified
with the title of "Prince" or even
"King" though their functions are far
more limited than those of the ordinary
English country gentleman.

Let me tell you of three. I will begin
with Wushin.

There is a sandy waste of country lying
to the south of the Yellow River as it
flows past Ninghsiafu to near Kweihsu-
cheng. Its northern boundary is the
muddy stream, and its southern limit the
Great Wall of China. Mongolia, prop-
erly speaking, begins on the other side
of the river. In this most inhospitable
stretch of country "reign" seven Mongol
kings, one of whom is the Prince of
Wushin; the others are called Djassak,
Ottok, Wang, Hangkin, and another
whose name I have forgotten, but we need
not trouble about them.

It was not easy to find the residence of
his Highness of Wushin. But what mat-
tered that when there was such excellent
sport, after crossing the Yellow River
near Kweihsu-cheng, among the antelope,
hares, pheasants, partridges, geese, and
Mandarin ducks which abounded in the
marshy ground of sandhills and scrub-covered
hillsides through which we and our train
of camels wandered?

However, we did arrive—though some
of our camels foundered *en route*—and
found a series of low buildings in the
Chinese style surrounded by a low wall.
Outside the entrance was a line of tall
poles from which fluttered strings of flags
coloured with Tibetan characters—prayer
flags. His Highness was away from
home, and the population of his camp
only consisted of three souls, relatives of
his Highness, who allowed us to do exactly
as we pleased, so we commandeered the
principally "gourd" (or Mongol tent)
pitched in the inner courtyard, and stay-
ed two days in order to renew our
strength before continuing the journey
to Borzhigassan and Ninghsiafu.

MONGOLIAN LUXURY.
The "gourd" was unusually comfort-
able (the average Mongol gourd is filthy).
It was lined within and without with
felt (an agreeable change from my
"gourd" of the night before, which had
only been lined with semi-liquid camel
dung), while inside there was an addi-
tional lining of thin dark red silk. In
summer the felt is all removed so that
the breeze may enter freely. The floor-
ing was of stone (as a rule it is of
animal droppings), covered with a heavy
and beautiful Ninghsiafu carpet, and low
cushions of the same make were scattered
about profusely, while in front of each
was a low, delicately inlaid stool as a
table. A few small cabinets and some
brass Buddhas completed the furniture.
The end farthest from the door was
slightly raised to form a dais.

The Prince's pet Pouter was scam-
pering about, much distressed at the
absence of his master, and was doing
great damage to the fine carpets.
My retinue spent the whole of the first
day teasing his Highness's pet monkey,
which got a bit of his own back when
we retired to rest, for, like an over-
excited child, he refused to sleep, and spent
the night on the tiles, over which he
scampered, dragging a bit of chain behind
him. As our only object in halting at
this local "Buckingham Palace" was to
get rest from the hardships of the jour-
ney, I had to issue an ultimatum respect-
ing the capture of the animal.

PRINCE TUAN CAUSES A DROUGHT.

And so to Ninghsiafu, and, after climb-
ing the Alashan range, a day's journey
to the west of this town up an exceedingly
picturesque pass, which is nothing more
than the rocky bed of a stream, and so
steep that our camels nearly collapsed
during the climb, we enjoyed from the
top an extensive view over the Sandy
Mongol Kingdom of Alashan, with its
capital, Fumafu, or Dinguaning, nestling
in a little oasis below us. The town is
visible during the whole descent from the
top of the range, and the patch of tall
trees afforded a pleasant change to the
eye from the bleak monotony of the rest
of the landscape. But on reaching the
town one finds little water trickling below
the trees. However, the fact that there is
water at all has brought about the cul-
tivation—mostly by Chinese—of a small
amount of ground near the town. At the
time of my visit there had been a seven
years' drought, caused, according to
popular opinion, by the presence at
Fumafu of the exiled Prince Tuan, of
Boxer notoriety. This drought was caus-
ing real uneasiness, and a change of
capital had been mooted. The difficulty
was that there was no suitable spot in the
"kingdom" to which the "capital" could
be moved. However, if the Court ever is
forced to go, the population will doubt-
less accompany it, and in course of time
Fumafu will be added to the list of sand-
buried cities of Central Asia.

A SIEGE OF 1899.

The town is divided into two parts, the
smaller portion being surrounded by high
walls in an excellent state of repair. As
it is the King's palace, a small collection
of ordinary Chinese houses of the meanest
description huddled under the southern
wall. History has, indeed, shown the
necessity for a walled town, for in 1899
the Dzungars attacked and destroyed all
the buildings outside the walls, but failed
to capture the "citadel." The chief weak-
ness of defence were stone, and to this
day piles of these lie at various points on
the walls in readiness for another defence.
A feature of the walls are the numerous
shrines, visited once a year in procession
by the Lama priests, carrying the sacred
books.

The Government (in 1899) of this
capital, the population of which prob-
ably consisted of some 4,000 souls, of whom
1,500 were Chinese traders, was carried
on by a "King," so his subjects styled
him, and they considered him the strong-
est potentate on earth. Although he was
said to have a violent temper and a
strong aversion to foreigners, I craved
an audience. His Majesty's family
have married a succession of Manchu
Princesses, and consider themselves now
more Manchu than Mongol; at any rate
they prefer to speak Chinese *en famille*.
The arrival of these Manchu consorts had
probably much to do with the compara-
tive civilization of the capital, for even
the Mongols there live in ordinary houses
like the Chinese, and have ceased to be
nomads.

The "King" was supposed to visit
Peking once in three years, but the visit
was so costly (the retinue always included
inter alia a theatre) that it was fre-
quently deferred, and his Majesty would
send his annual tribute (in kind) instead
of at the hands of his son, the "Duke."

It was at Fumafu that I met Colonel
Kozloff's expedition into Central Asia *en
route* for Kokonor and Szechuan, and it
was here that I was privileged to spend
an evening in the company of this distin-
guished Russian explorer. His party,
which consisted of several friends and a
small Cossack guard, were lodged in the
premises of a Russian Buriat, who prob-
ably exercised over the King of Alashan
as much influence as the famous Dorgoff
did at one time over the Dalai Lama.
But, although our only language in com-
mon was Mongol, I am happy to think
that I have nothing but pleasant memo-
ries of the gallant colonel, who enter-
tained me in a most friendly manner in
a spot far remote from European civiliza-
tion. I met him again the following year
in St. Petersburg, where he lectured on
this very journey before the Imperial
Geographical Society and opened a small
collection of manuscripts, etc., brought
back from Central Asia.

A KINDLY RULER.

And so back to Kweihsu-cheng, across
the Gobi to Urga, and westwards by
caravan to Chinsai and Koko, and
over the spurs of the Altaihan to the
new Chinese colony of Sharamun. Here
we got fresh camels to proceed by Bulun-
togol to Chuguchik, and after a week's
march westwards from Sharamun arrived
at the camp of the Tourant (Mongol)
Prince, lying close under a mountain
range called the Baynarkanderik, from
which trickles a small stream past the
camp.

This latter consisted of a group of
"gourds" lying round a tribal temple
built half-way up a large natural mound,
the latter being surmounted by a "joss"
of the ordinary pattern and a large "obo"
of sticks to which white and yellow
streamers were suspended. The Prince
Ochirwang lives in two white "gourds"
in summer, and in a low mud house
behind them in winter; in this latter, he
is able to have a Russian stove. His
Highness sent me his greetings on arrival,
and kindly caused two "gourds" to be
erected especially for us. I called on
him in state in the afternoon, and found
a far less of some 30 years of age, rather
shy, but with agreeable manners. He
had never been to Peking, and I gathered
that the trouble and expense of getting
there and back were the reasons. He had
visited Chuguchik several times to pay
homage to the Imperial tablet, and had
come into contact with Russians there,
which explained why his rooms were full
of photographs, watches, clocks, and the
inevitable gramophone. He told me that
no foreigner had previously visited this
his "capital," and seemed very gratified
that one had come. He said his favourite
amusement was fox-hunting with an eagle,
and that he indulged in this sport five
days a week in winter. The huge bird
was brought into the room during our
conversation, and made such a racket that
I had to beg that it should be removed.
The Prince was dressed in a dark red
silk robe and wore huge spectacles and the
usual Chinese pork-pie hat with peacock
feather and red button.

EMBARRASSING HOSPITALITY.

After he had agreed to furnish fresh
camels for the six days' journey west-
wards to Chuguchik we spent two idle
days at his camp, and were treated with
the utmost hospitality possible in those
parts. His Highness was indeed almost
embarrassing in his attentions from morn-
ing till night. He was constantly sending
out Tartar koumiss and meals from the
principally kitchen for myself, whilst rolls
of silk and money presents kept arriving
for my Chinese boy. As each meal con-
sisted of a whole bucketful of soup and
half-a-dozen dishes of meats prepared in
different ways, it was difficult to dispose
of it without giving offence. However,
the two days soon passed, and we were
thankful to have found such a comfort-
able lodging, for "sleep knows no pride
and scorns not cuts of village hinds," and
if the village hinds do assume the sem-
blance and rank of royalty, well, so long
as they are prepared to show their neigh-
bour a kindness, nothing else matters.

GROWTH OF TRADE-UNIONISM.

An enormous increase in membership of
British trade unions is shown in a Trade
Union Congress report, just issued, which
gives the total membership of bodies
affiliated with the congress as 4,895,000, as
compared with 2,232,000 just before the
war and 4,639,000 in 1918. The most
startling increase noted is the membership
of the Agricultural Labourers' Union,
which was only 36,000 last year but to-day
is 100,000. Seventeen other unions have
made increases during the last year of
more than 10,000.

CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ABUSING A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese was charged with using
abusive language towards a constable.
It was stated that complainant arrested
a man for hawking without a licence and
defendant interfered, threatening to
stab him if he did not release the hawker.
Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$5.

BANISHEES.

Two men banished for life, returned
to the Colony on Sunday and were
arrested.

They claimed to be devout men who
came back to worship their ancestors' *tombs*.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced each to twelve
months' hard labour.

THREE LITTLE WAIFS.

Three little waifs, homeless and hungry,
snatched a silver bangle from a child.
They were caught red-handed and were
charged, yesterday. The eldest took the
blame, stating that he forced the other
two boys to join him in the offence.

Mr. Hutchison ordered him to receive
ten strokes with the cane.

A COOL CUSTOMER.

A stranger to Hongkong walked into
a house and carried away a quantity of
clothing. An alarm was raised, and the
man was arrested. When charged with
theft he stated that the master of the
house invited him to "take the clothing
away."

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to
three weeks' hard labour.

TALE OF A HAT.

A Chinese was charged with being in
unlawful possession of a hat.

Defendant stated that a friend, who
owed him money, gave him the hat in
discharge of the debt.

Sergt. Aris stated that the hat was one
of many which had been stolen from a
vessel in harbour.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to
seven days' hard labour.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Inspector Watt applied to Mr. R. O.
Hutchison, yesterday, for the extradition
of a Chinese, believed to be a robber
chief who is wanted by the Canton author-
ities in connection with an attack on
Kwong-Hoi City a year ago, when several
people were killed and others kidnapped.
A week's formal remand was granted,
as it was stated that Mr. F. X. d'Almada
would appear for the defence.

THEFT OF CIGARETTES.

A little boy was charged with stealing
a quantity of cigarettes from a stall-
keeper.

The father stated that he was unable
to control the boy as he had got into bad
company. He had a good home.

Mr. Hutchison said he would give the
boy a chance to retrieve his character.
He advised him to go back to his father
and find some work to do. He ordered
the boy to be caned instead of being sent
to gaol.

A PAINFUL MISTAKE.

A Chinese youth went to the Taiping
Theatre to witness the performance of a
Chinese moral play. A young woman sat
down by his side, and, evidently feeling
tired, divested herself of her slippers,
and, curling up in a chair, went to sleep.
When the performance ended, the woman
searched for her slippers in vain. She
then saw the youth wearing her slippers
and had him arrested.

The youth said it was all a mistake.
The theatre was so dark that he was un-
able to discern whether he was wearing
his own slippers or somebody else's.

Mr. Hutchison ordered defendant to
receive six strokes of the cane.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A Chinese was charged with extorting
money from hawkers by false pretences.

It was stated that the man went to the
hawkers, who were mostly women, and,
informing them that he was sent by a
constable to collect tea-money, demanded
varying sums from each. The Police
heard about the matter and arrested him.

Defendant said he assisted a constable,
who was on duty in Yaumati, to collect
money from hawkers. If the hawkers did
not pay they were not allowed to place
their wares on the pavement.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that if do-
defendant's statement were true there would
be no false pretences. He thought it best
to make enquiries. The case was remand-
ed till to-day.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN

YACHT CLUB.

CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first of the series of five races was
sailed on Sunday, the course being from
Murray Pier to Datum Rk. (S), Kai-
chau (S), Pillar Rk. (S), and Stone-
cutters (S), finishing at the Club line.
Six yachts turned out, but up to the time
of the actual start there was barely
enough wind to manoeuvre. With the
starting gun, however, a squall came
from the North, and a very good start
was made. *Azuma* and *Norseman*, close-
hauled, got well clear of the shipping,
and kept the wind to Datum Rk. and
Chung Hae. *Westwind*, *Mist*, *Bryn-
hilde*, and *Helen* got into a patch of
calm off Belchers, and were delayed half
an hour, after which a strong breeze
from the North carried them on to Datum
Rk. *Brynkilde* dropping out on the way
as the freshening breeze was too much for
her. The rounding of Pillar Rk. was a
difficult matter for everyone and caused
much delay, the wind here being light and
variable with a strong ebb tide running
out of Rambler Channel. *Helen* gave up
here, being unable to round the mark.
Times are given below:—

Yacht	Time	Time	Time
<i>Azuma</i>	Scratch	2:08.00	2:08.00
<i>Aileen</i>		7:05	D.N.S.
<i>Lily</i>		12:45	D.N.S.
<i>Feathers</i>		12:45	D.N.S.
<i>Noble</i>		17:00	D.N.S.
<i>Lady Joan</i>		17:00	D.N.S.
<i>Norseman</i>		19:50	2:54.00
<i>Westwind</i>		19:50	3:49.00
<i>Brynkilde</i>		19:50	D.N.F.
<i>Queen Bee</i>		23:30	D.N.S.
<i>Brenda</i>		23:30	D.N.S.
<i>Ethel</i>		23:30	D.N.S.
<i>Mist</i>		25:20	3:58.00
<i>Helen</i>		25:20	D.N.F.

EUROPEAN BOY INJURED.

ALLEGED CARELESS TRUCK-
DRIVING AT KOWLOON.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two
Chinese were charged with driving a
truck carelessly, thereby causing injury
to the twelve-year old son of Mr. Dixon,
of the Kowloon Docks.

It appeared that on October 27th, the
little boy was playing in Gillis Avenue,
Kowloon, when the truck, driven by the
two defendants, knocked him over and
fractured three of his ribs. The little
boy was removed to hospital, and has
now recovered.

The case was remanded till to-day.

NAVAL OFFICERS' COLLARS.

It is officially notified that soft collars
are not to be worn by naval officers in
uniform.

WATCH YOUR HAT.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to snatching
a hat.

Inspector Kent stated that complain-
ant, a Chinese gentleman, was riding in
a ricksha on Sunday along Praya East
when suddenly he felt his hat being re-
moved from his head. He stopped the
ricksha, saw defendant running in the
direction of Taiwan Street, and gave
chase. The man was eventually arrested
by a constable. "Hat-snatching," said
the Inspector, "is becoming a common
occurrence, and I wish your Worship to
order stocks. It is sure to prove a deter-
rent to others. During the last week Mr.
Carr has lost two hats, and I have heard
of several other similar instances, in
which no complaints were made."

Mr. Hutchison: The offence is a small
one and I do not think it justifies stocks.
Three weeks' hard labour.

BURGLARY AT GUN CLUB HILL

BARRACKS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to committing
a burglary in Gun Club Hill Barracks.

Sergt. Murphy stated that defendant
was a coolie employed in the married
officers' quarters, and slept with another
boy in the kitchen. At 3 a.m. defendant
was found to have disappeared with his
comrade's clothing, jewellery, etc., valued
at \$118. The front door was left open
as a "blind" to indicate that a robbery
had been committed by someone outside.
The Police were communicated with and
they, ascertaining that defendant was a
native of Heung Shang, kept watch at the
Macao wharf. In due course the defend-
ant arrived there, and the stolen prop-
erty was found on him, a gold chain
being concealed in one of his socks.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to
three months' hard labour.

SPORT

CRICKET

HONGKONG C.C. OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

GARRISON TEAM WINS BY 206 RUNS.

First-class cricket was witnessed on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday, when a strong Club team was opposed to the officers of the Garrison. The Club, who recently beat a Garrison team after an exciting finish, was reinforced by T. E. Pearce, the captain, who has just returned after a holiday; the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings; P. de Paravicini and D. E. Donnelly, none of whom played in the previous match. The Garrison officers had their strongest possible team out, including Major Bowen, who was one of the best cricketers in the Colony in pre-war days; Major Greenaway, Col. Humphrey, Major Middlemas, and Lieut. Bryson, who has bowled with such conspicuous success for the R.G.A. since his recent arrival in the Colony.

When play commenced, the wicket was soft but drying fast, and for about three quarters of an hour, was playing none too true. Oliver and Greenaway opened the Garrison innings, Brand and Hastings being entrusted with the attack. Both batsmen started rather confidently, 12 runs being scored before Brand bowled Oliver with a ball that swerved so in the air that the batsman misjudged it. Bowen joined Greenaway and indulged in free-hitting. When the score stood at 29, Brand jerked Greenaway, the ball again completely beating the batsman in its flight. The partnership between Edwards and Bowen saw the bowlers beaten. Bowen was set by now, and punishing anything in the nature of a loose ball. The newcomer commenced cautiously and soon played himself in, so that he was able to make a few splendid shots on the off. The score rose rapidly till it reached 89, at which point Bowen was bowled by Stalker. During the Edwards-Bowen partnership several changes were tried in the bowling. Hastings made way for Donnelly, and Brand relinquished the ball at the Naval Yard end to Paravicini. It proved unavailing, for the batsmen were set. Donnelly sent down six overs and gave 19 runs without taking a wicket, while Paravicini, a slow break bowler, could not get his length in two overs and was succeeded by Stalker. Keeping a good length, and swerving slightly from the off, Stalker compelled respect. He took Bowen's wicket with a fine yorker. Bowen had played brightly for 42 runs, but gave more than one possible chance in the slips. Gray joined Edwards and the century went up amid applause after 65 minutes play. Gray did not remain long after that. He attempted to lift one from Stalker and was well held by Donnelly at long off. Coles took his place and when saw the dismissal of Edwards, who, attempting to hit out to Stalker, gave a difficult catch in the country, which Brand thankfully accepted. Edwards had offered more than one chance in the slips and survived a confident appeal for leg-before-wicket by Donnelly when the score stood at 99. Included in his meritorious innings of 41—the same score as he compiled in the first innings in the last match—against the Club—were a number of stylish last cuts, his most effective stroke. Hastings, who had come on to bowl again from the Supreme Court end, was responsible for the dismissal of both Coles and Wahl. The former was caught in the outfield by Mitchell, and Wahl was taken in the slips by Stalker—the first catch accepted off Hastings' bowling after about half a dozen had been missed. Davies, who went in at the fall of the sixth wicket, batted with freedom, being especially hard on Brand, who had relieved Stalker when the score had just passed 140. Humphrey and Middlemas did not stay long, and Bryson was bowled by Brand before he got started. Hastings was undefeated with 32 freely-compiled runs to his credit. The Garrison innings realised 172 runs. The Club fielding was not as smart as it might have been. Hastings bowled extremely well, especially when he came on a second time. He would have had a much improved average if the catches of his bowling had been taken.

Although the heavy roller was used on the pitch, the wicket was kicking nastily when the Club commenced their innings. Pearce went in first, with Blaker as his partner. They were opposed by Davies and Bryson. From the commencement, it was evident that liberties could not be taken with the bowling. Even Pearce was not as confident as usual, though he made a plucky attempt to knock the bowling about. The score stood at 14 when Blaker was given out leg-before-wicket to Bryson. Pearce was then joined by Mitchell and seven more runs were scored when Pearce, who appeared to have played himself in, was completely beaten by a fast ball from Davies that broke in slightly from the off. The Club captain had scored 50 very useful runs, Day, who filled the breach, was not comfortable and after a little time he gave a catch to Davies in slips, and had to retire. Paravicini, who partnered Mitchell, opened with a four but had his career cut short through giving Coles an easy catch. Meantime Mitchell was keeping his end up by extremely careful play, and hitting only at those balls which came outside the wicket. Brand had only a short life, for, after getting one splendid hit nearly overhead off Davies, he offered a soft catch to Oliver at deep mid-off. Mitchell went next, after having been at the wicket for 35 minutes, playing a very straight bat. He was out to a magnificent catch by Davies,

who had seemed to have laid a trap by giving him a soft ball to hit at. The score now stood at 74, and the remainder of the Club side did not distinguish themselves. Stalker was not comfortable; once he slashed out at a ball long before it reached him. Hastings sent one hefty drive to the off and gave a lofty catch to Greenaway when attempting to repeat the stroke. Donnelly gained great applause for his somewhat ornate style. The "century" came when Donnelly and Raworth were together. The total reached 113. Donnelly hit Davies for two successive fours and then gave a catch to Greenaway that was accepted. Raworth was unbeaten after a useful innings. Davies and Bryson bowled unchanged throughout the innings. The fielding of the Garrison was a distinct improvement of that of the Club. Only one wicket was clean bowled, and only catch was missed—that by Bryson, from Stalker, off his own bowling.

The Garrison batsmen thoroughly enjoyed the bowling in their second innings, with the result that the fielders had a very strenuous time. Oliver and Greenaway, the initial pair, were opposed by Pearce and Brand. Both batsmen opened out their shoulders and the runs came in fast. Fifty-seven were scored before Greenaway was out with 24 runs to his credit. Middlemas, who succeeded him, stayed only five minutes, being caught out by Day when the score was 60. The Bowen-Oliver partnership proved delightful to the spectators. In 13 minutes the score was raised to 114, and then Oliver was bowled by Donnelly. Oliver had hit ten fours and a six, and though he gave one or two possible chances, it was a bright exhibition of cricket. Edwards and Bowen were next associated, and in eight minutes they compiled 33 runs between them. Edwards' promising career was cut short by Mitchell, who caught him in the outfield. When Davies joined Bowen, the rate of scoring increased rapidly. The new-comer hit out as nearly everything and was missed in the slips by Brand, Stalker and Mitchell. At 4.30 p.m. the innings was declared closed, the Garrison having amassed 195 runs in 65 minutes. Bowen's contribution of 50 was made with refreshing freedom and ease. He found the boundary six times, despite the fact that the field was well distributed near the railings. Davies obtained six fours and a six. The Hongkong Club fielding showed no improvement on that of the first innings.

Confronted with the hopeless task of making 258 runs to win, the Hongkong Club did not take their second venture very seriously. Edwards and Middlemas were given the bowling. Raworth was out to a very remarkable catch in the outfield by Davies. He hit a ball from Edwards straight overhead; Davies had a run of nearly 30 yards and then took the ball near the ground with his left hand. Pearce was distinctly unfortunate. After his dismissal the rest of the batsmen lashed out at everything, and those who were not caught in the outfield were stumped by Wahl. Edwards performed the hat-trick, dismissing Day, Paravicini, and Stalker with successive deliveries. The score was 37 at the fall of the fifth wicket, and there it remained till the fall of the ninth wicket, when Hastings scored a single off Middlemas. The last-wicket partnership between Hastings and Sutton prolonged the "agony" for a while, and the innings closed for 61 runs. The Garrison officers thus won the match by 206 runs. Scores—

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

1st Innings.			
Capt. Oliver, b Brand	7		
Major Greenaway, b Brand	5		
Major Bowen, b Stalker	42		
Major Edwards, b Brand, b Stalker	41		
Capt. Gray, c Donnelly, b Stalker	13		
Lt.-Col. Coles, c Mitchell, b Hastings	3		
Capt. Wahl, c Stalker, b Hastings	3		
Col. Humphrey, b Brand	32		
Major Middlemas, c Paravicini, b Hastings	0		
Lieut. Bryson, b Brand	2		
Extras	14		
Total	172		

Bowling Analysis.			
Brand	11.4	0	57
Hastings	19	7	38
Donnelly	6	1	20
Paravicini	2	0	3
Stalker	11	0	40
*Bowled a wide.			

HONGKONG C.C.			
1st Innings.			
T. E. Pearce, b Davies	20		
C. Blaker, l.b.w., b Bryson	9		
E. J. R. Mitchell, c and b Davies	26		
E. W. Day, c Davies, b Bryson	7		
P. de Paravicini, c Coles, b Davies	5		
R. A. Brand, c Oliver, b Davies	5		
A. B. Raworth, not out	14		
J. Stalker, c Wahl, b Bryson	2		
Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, c Greenaway, b Davies	4		
F. Sutton, c Greenaway, b Bryson	0		
D. E. Donnelly, c Greenaway, b Davies	16		
Extras	10		
Total	113		

Bowling Analysis.			
Davies	13.4	4	52
Bryson	18	3	51
*Bowled a no-ball.			

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

2nd Innings.			
Capt. Oliver, b Donnelly	53		
Major Greenaway, c Mitchell, b Stalker	24		
Major Middlemas, c Day, b Donnelly	5		
Major Bowen, not out	50		
Major Edwards, c Mitchell, b Raworth	16		
Capt. Davies, not out	29		
Extras	2		
Total (for 4 wickets, declared)	193		

Bowling Analysis.			
Pearce	6	0	11
Brand	2	0	17
Hastings	2	0	11
Stalker	4	0	36
Donnelly	8.1	0	62
Day	3	0	24
Raworth	3	0	35

HONGKONG C.C.

2nd Innings.			
A. B. Raworth, c Davies, b Edwards	4		
T. E. Pearce, st. Wahl, b Edwards	4		
E. J. Mitchell, c Coles, b Edwards	6		
E. W. Day, c Coles, b Edwards	1		
C. Blaker, c Coles, b Edwards	7		
D. E. Donnelly, st. Wahl, b Middlemas	12		
P. de Paravicini, st. Wahl, b Edwards	0		
Extras	0		
Total	31		

Bowling Analysis.			
Edwards	7	2	17
Middlemas	6.3	0	27

HONGKONG C.C. 2ND XI. DEFEATS CIVIL SERVICE 2ND XI.

An interesting all-day match between the second elevens of the Hongkong C.C. and the Civil Service ended in a win for the former by 44 runs. The ground was soft, owing to the previous night's rain, and consequently the bowlers had an opportunity of obtaining fairly decent averages. The scoring on both sides was low. The Club started disastrously, losing two wickets for one run. Bacon being responsible for the dismissal of both Mackenzie and Hollands. By cautious play, however, the rest of the team managed to raise the total to 52. Thursfield contributing 29 by a steady display of batting. Bacon took two wickets for nine runs. The Civil Service opened their innings very promisingly. A. E. Wood (38) and B. W. Bradbury (19) putting up a good partnership. The rest of the team only added a few runs each, the total eventually reaching 96. Fenwick disposed of four wickets for 14 runs, the best bowling performance in the match.

Eight runs behind their opponents, the Club went in a second time, and scored 123 runs for the loss of seven wickets, thanks to Humphreys (30), McNicoll (28), Fenwick (21) and Johnstone (20). The innings was then declared closed. The Civil Service made a plucky fight to avert defeat, but A. E. Wood (48) was the only batsman able to withstand the bowling of Humphreys and Johnstone, the whole side only compiled 76, five men failing to score even a single. Scores—

H.K.C.C.

1st Innings.			
W. W. Mackenzie, b Bacon	0		
H. R. Hollands, c Piery, b Bacon	0		
L. M. Whyte, b Hill	11		
J. D. Humphreys, b Hill	11		
T. J. J. Fenwick, c Hill, b Whyte	2		
E. G. Lammert, b Hill	3		
J. P. Thursfield, c Mitchell, b Piery	29		
C. W. S. Johnstone, c Piery, b Whyte	20		
Extras	4		
Total	82		

Bowling Analysis.			
Whyte	16	6	30
Bacon	4	1	9
Hill	8	1	25
Piery	3.1	0	14

CIVIL SERVICE.			
1st Innings.			
A. E. Wood, b Johnstone	28		
B. W. Bradbury, c Fenwick, b Lammert	19		
E. J. Alderman, c Fenwick, b Lammert	6		
R. C. Widdell, c Johnstone, b Fenwick	8		
E. C. Fincher, b Johnstone	6		
W. Hill, b Fenwick	0		
H. E. Strange, b Johnstone	3		
F. Bacon, c and b Fenwick	5		
G. H. Piery, b Fenwick	3		
G. H. Haskett, not out	4		
V. Hast, b Johnstone	1		
Extras	8		
Total	90		

Bowling Analysis.			
Johnstone	11.4	1	26
Humphreys	4	0	18
Lammert	3	0	24
Fenwick	5	1	14
*Bowled a no ball.			

H.K.C.C.			
2nd Innings.			
L. D. McNicoll, l.b.w., b Widdell	28		
J. D. Humphreys, run out	30		
T. J. Fenwick, c Wood, b Bacon	21		
C. W. S. Johnstone, b Widdell	20		
E. P. Thursfield, c Strange, b Wood	3		
L. M. Whyte, not out	10		
W. W. Mackenzie, b Widdell	0		
E. G. Lammert, c Bacon, b Widdell	2		
H. E. Hollands, not out	4		
A. K. Mackenzie, did not bat	0		
J. W. McPhail, did not bat	0		
Extras	10		
Total (for 7 wickets, declared)	128		

Bowling Analysis.

1st Innings.			
Widdell	14	6	35
Hill	3	0	25
Strange	5	1	15
Piery	3	0	22
Bacon	3	0	25
Wood	2	0	6

CIVIL SERVICE.

2nd Innings.			
A. E. Wood, b Johnstone	45		
B. W. Bradbury, b Johnstone	0		
H. E. Strange, c McNicoll, b Humphreys	14		
R. C. Widdell, c Mackenzie, b Humphreys	4		
S. E. Alderman, b Johnstone	4		
E. C. Fincher, c Mackenzie, b Humphreys	0		
W. Hill, c Thursfield, b Humphreys	0		
F. Bacon, c Hollands, b Johnstone	0		
G. H. Piery, run out	2		
G. H. Haskett, run out	2		
V. Hast, not out	1		
Extras	8		
Total	76		

Bowling Analysis.

1st Innings.			
Johnstone	10	2	25
Fenwick	3	0	15
Thursfield	3	0	14
Humphreys	4	0	16

GOODALL'S XI. DEFEAT THE C.R.C.

The Chinese Recreation Club met a team captained by Mr. D. M. Goodall and were defeated by 23 runs on the first innings. Batting first, the winners made 168 runs, A. W. Ramsay playing a capital innings for 61. The C.R.C. fielding was very poor, over fifteen catches being dropped. The losers replied with 143. Yew Man Tsun, who opened the innings, for his side, carried out his bat for 42 runs very patiently compiled. Un Hew Fan scored 35 runs in quick time.

Going in a second time Goodall's side declared at 95 for the loss of seven wickets, C. J. Stapleton being undefeated with 52 to his credit. The C.R.C. had scored 98 for eight wickets, when stumps were drawn. The bowling was fair, that of Ng Sze Kwong and Ramsay being the best. Scores—

GOODALL'S XI.

1st Innings.			
J. V. Braga, c Ng, b Yew	0		
A. de Sousa, b Lee	18		
C. J. Stapleton, b Ching	28		
U. Omar, l.b.w., b Ng	2		
D. M. Goodall, c Yew, b Lee	1		
W. Kay, c Ng, b Lee	9		
F. G. Thompson, c Lee, b Ching	9		
A. W. Ramsay, not out	61		
E. C. Carr, c Ching, b Ng	13		
N. L. Railton, c Wong, b Yew	5		
M. H. Abbas, c Un, b Ng	16		
Extras	7		
Total	168		

Bowling Analysis.			
Yew Man Tsun	12	2	45
Ng Sze Kwong	9	1	39
H. Ching	12	1	42
G. Lee	10	2	35

C.R.C.

1st Innings.			
Yew Man Tsun, not out	42		
Chao Man Ping, b Abbas	0		
Ng Sze Kwong, c Thompson, b Omar	2		
G. Lee, run out	0		
Un Hew Fan, c Braga, b Kay	35		
Sia Man Ping, c and b Braga	0		
Yew Man Hon, c Railton, b Kay	14		
H. Ching, c and b Ramsay	10		
J. Wong, c Souza, b Braga	0		
Sun Kwok Leung, c and b Omar	23		
Extras	6		
Total	143		

Bowling Analysis.			
Omar	9.2	2	26
Abbas	10	1	31
Braga	12	1	55
Kay	7	3	11
Ramsay	6	1	17

GOODALL'S XI.

2nd Innings.			
J. V. Braga, c Kew, b Ng	7		
U. Omar, c Ching, b Ng	4		
M. H. Abbas, c Sin, b Yew	0		
A. Ramsay, c and b Yew	0		
C. J. Stapleton, not out	52		
F. G. Thompson, c Kew, b Ng	2		
W. Kay, c Yew Man Hon, b Ching	2		
A. de Sousa, not out	16		
D. M. Goodall, c Un Hew Fan, b Yew Man Tsun	7		
Extras	7		
Total (for 7 wickets, declared)	95		

Bowling Analysis.			
Yew Man Tsun	12	0	39
Ng Sze Kwong	4.2	0	17
Ching	6	1	25
Lee	1	0	6

C.R.C.

1st Innings.			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Abbas	8		
M. P. Sin, b Abbas	3		
H. Ching, b Abbas	15		
Chao Man Ping, c sub., b Ramsay	5		
Sun Kwok Leung, c Abbas, b Ramsay	0		
J. Wong, c Thompson, b Kay	25		
Un Hew Fan, not out	13		
Geo. Lee, l.b.w., b Omar	0		
Yew Man Tsun, b Omar	0		
Yew Man Hon, not out	14		
K. K. Wong, did not bat	0		
Extras	6		
Total (for 8 wickets)	98		

Bowling Analysis.			
Omar	8	0	20
Abbas	7	0	30
Ramsay	3	0	10
Kay	3	0	18
Braga	2	0	14

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"TEUCER"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Cargo hold of the ship, where it will be at the risk of the Consignee. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Nov 11th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 17th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Dec. 1st, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 9th, 1919. [1808.]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVOIRICH"

FROM MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, November 10th, 1919. [1807]

NOTICE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc., the public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due Notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1495]



NOTICE

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race wishing to leave the Colony, will have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 21st, 1919. 40

FOREIGN & COLONIAL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

51, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3. Eng. Telegrams—

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GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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TRY JAPANESE CHOW.

Sukiyaki Tori-nabe Chiri Yosenabe
Tenpura Kakime-bi
Just the season and best cooking

HOTEL CHITOSE

1st Class Hotel.

No. 2 Ha' Fung Lane. 1397

LADIES!

MR. G. MATSUMURA (Just returned from Paris) is showing at our Art Gallery to the 15th November, the latest Paris ELITE STYLE DRESSES which are being offered as INTRODUCTORY PRICES.

Do not miss this opportunity.

K. M. R. & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.

1484

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES for the above will take place in the City Hall from 8 to 7 P.M. on TUESDAYS, NOVEMBER 11th, 18th, and 25th. Dancing Shoes must be worn by all dancers and it is requested that no children be brought.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 7th, 1919. [1800]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that the SECRETARY is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the Guild Office, 10, Des Vaux Road, daily, between 2 and 4 P.M. [1501]

LOST.

A Dark Brindle Bull PUP Bitch. Finder will be rewarded.
Box No. 1474.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1474]

WANTED.

ENGLISHWOMAN, wishing to return to England in January, would help with children in return for passage or would take charge of invalid.
Apply—
Box No. 1489.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1489]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN CLERK with experience in Imports and Exports. Good opportunities. Write stating qualifications and salary required, to—
Box No. 1448.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1448]

WANTED.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "Siam".
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [1411]

TO LET.

2 FLATS in EWO WISS, No. 8, The Peak for 6 months from November 1st. For further particulars apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. [1484]

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.
A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yau-mutai.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1417]

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1395]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. 61

FOR SALE.

66 "MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, The Peak. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
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G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [61]

WAI KEE

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No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central.
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1633. 78

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 21st day November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"
1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely, Length 293 feet, Breadth 33 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet 6 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots. For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN,
123, Wing Lok Street,
or
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors
to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer. [1463]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3332.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY, November 11th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Rooms.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

Very best quality Blue Woollen Serge in good condition, 7 yds. or 8 yds. suit lengths.

5 cases Remy Martin Brandy.

5 cases Tuckey's Liqueur Whisky.

14 cases Electric Lamp Bulbs.

30 cases Laundry Soap.

30 Rods Blackita.

20 Sea Bags.

3 doz. Bovril.

4 doz. Lea and Perrin Sauce, Pint Bottle.

5 doz. Cashmere Bouquet, Cologne and Company.

3 doz. Van Houten's Cocoa, 8 oz. tin.

10 doz. "Mackenzie's" Oatmeal 2 lbs. tin.

25 cases "Lifeguard" Condensed Milk.

And a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. 248

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER.

will sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 13th November,

at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room.

EIGHT FOX TERRIER PUPPIES.

(From two distinct litters).

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, November 11th 1919

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Halphong & Hankow Roads.

Tel. 1.1. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,
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CONFECTIONERY:

we have received fresh stocks of

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

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CHOCOLATES:

King George—Bourville Nut—

Queen's—Selected—Princess—

Boudoir—Exquisite—Opera and

other varieties.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

12

MARRIAGE.

ORTON—LACK-SMITH.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Yokohama, on Oct. 30th, and at Christ Church, Bluff, by the Rev. E. M. Strong, M.A., THOMAS ORTON, to ETHEL LACK-SMITH.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, Des Vaux Road, G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG NOVEMBER 11th, 1919.

REMEMBRANCE.

By the desire of H.M. THE KING, all work will be suspended throughout the British Empire for two minutes at eleven o'clock this morning in commemoration of the victorious Armistice. It will be noticed that the anniversary is being observed at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year. That makes it easy to remember for all time, but it is due to a curious coincidence and not to design, for, although the Armistice was actually signed at five o'clock on the morning of November 11th, hostilities did not cease on all fronts until six hours later. It was then that the din of battle, which had resounded throughout the world for more than four years, was stilled, and there is a peculiar appropriateness, therefore, in the manner in which that glad event is to be recalled. Nothing, we venture to think, could be more simple and impressive than a pause in the midst of our manifold activities to breathe a short prayer of thankfulness for the final deliverance of the world from the great dangers that threatened it and for the magnificent self-sacrifice of the millions who cheerfully offered their lives as an oblation on the altar of Liberty and Justice. Though peace was not signed until some months later, and doubts were entertained in the meantime as to whether Germany would accept the terms laid down in the Treaty, it was immediately realised that the conditions of the Armistice had deprived the enemy already hopelessly broken and demoralised, of the means to offer any further

effective resistance. The future of Civilization, which had been hanging in the balance for so long, was assured by the complete overthrow of Militarism after a terrible conflict waged over 1,500 days between thirty peoples and more than forty million armed men. So quickly does the human mind become accustomed to new conditions that the carnage and destruction, the anguish and anxiety, seem now like a horrible nightmare. They were, however, a grim reality twelve months ago. It is true that the tide of war had turned in our favour during July, but even the most sanguine dared not hope then for such a speedy collapse of the enemy, as that, which was soon to be witnessed. In the spring and early summer we had seen our elaborate defensive works of the previous winter broken through by the incessant onrush of the enemy's hordes, and the territory which we had spent three painful years in wresting from their grasp re-invented in almost as many weeks. At one stage it looked as though a wedge would be driven between the Allied armies, and that our troops would be compelled to evacuate the north of France and rejoin the French further south. The moral and material loss which that would have involved was fully realised, but the nation, confident in the righteousness of its cause and the valour of its men, never despaired of ultimate triumph. It was the darkest hour in the war with the possible exception, perhaps, of that never-to-be-forgotten Sunday afternoon in the autumn of 1914 when we learned that the Kaiser had written home boasting that he had placed "a ring of steel round France's contemptible little Army," the spearhead of the Empire's military force. On both occasions, however, the splendid heroisms of our soldiers refused to acknowledge defeat when it seemed inevitable, and frustrated the skillfully prepared plans of the German strategists when, by the rules of war, they ought to have succeeded. Prodiges of valour were performed by our hard-pressed troops. In several instances small bodies of men who found themselves cut off in the retreat calmly chose death rather than surrender, and their bodies were found subsequently buried deep beneath the prostrate forms of their foes. Their memory will survive as long as the race shall last, and their splendid example of devotion to duty will serve as a fresh inspiration to this and succeeding generations. It is their self-sacrifice which has laid the foundations of the new world in which it is hoped, their spirit of unselfishness will be reflected. The plan of the superstructure has already been drawn in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Last night, at Cosmopolitan Dock the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., launched the steel single-screw tugboat *St. James*, the last of the four vessels of her kind built to the order of the Admiralty by the Dock Co. The launch took place in the presence of several Dock and Naval Yard officials, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. Neighbour, of the Naval Yard. The dimensions of the vessel are—Length B.P. 135 ft.; breadth, 29 ft.; depth, 16 ft. The *St. James* is fitted with triple-expansion engines having cylinders 15", 29" and 48" diam., by 33" stroke.

H.E. the Governor of Macao, Senhor Correia da Silva, arrived in the Colony yesterday afternoon on the gunboat *Patric*, on an official visit to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong. As soon as the *Patric* anchored, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, Consul-General for Portugal, went on board and accompanied His Excellency ashore. At Blake Pier H.E. was met by Capt. H. S. McGrath, A.D.C., and was accorded a guard-of-honour composed of 50 men of the 22nd Punjabis, under the command of Lieut. Currie. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, Senhor da Silva motored to Government House, where he was received by Sir Reginald Stubbs. The distinguished visitor spent last night at Government House, and returns to Macao to-day.

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FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANTUNG VOTE IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.
The correct figures of the voting on the Shantung provision of the Treaty were 41 to 26.

CANTON NEWS.

November 10th.

THE STUDENTS AND THE SINCERE COMPANY.

Another serious conflict took place in front of the Sincere Company's premises on the Bund on the 8th inst. It is said that a crowd of the students, who passed by the store after attending a meeting in the Tung Yuen garden, were attacked by the Company's guards and retaliated in force. A serious fight ensued, and a number of armed police came to the rescue of the Company's servants. They used their bayonets to drive back the crowd, but they were soon overwhelmed by the students. The conflict stopped soon after the arrival of a number of police and military officers, who were specially sent to the scene. As a result of the affray five students and four workmen were seriously injured, and there were many minor casualties.

Great damage was done to the store, as a number of the students who were locked inside, destroyed the goods in the show cases on the ground-floor. The Company's premises were surrounded by the students until the next day, when all the wounded were conveyed to hospital.

The students have decided (1) to elect a number of representatives to deal with the matter, (2) to sue the manager of the Sincere Company, (3) to demand that the Company pay for the treatment of the wounded in the hospital and accept responsibility if any should die of wounds. The Superintendent of Police is about to deal with the case, and the students are requested to wait for his judgment.

DR. SUN'S REVOLT.
It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is proposing to go to Fukien to lead a movement with Commander Chan Kwang-ming and others against the Military Government of the South-West and the autonomy of the Kwangsi militarists, who have occupied the province and taken everything away from it. Dr. Sun will lead two large gunboats from Shanghai to Swatow to co-operate with the land forces in an attack on Swatow, which is in the occupation of Kwangsi troops. This will be followed by an advance upon Canton. It is said that the demobilised Shantung troops and their leaders, who were demobilised by the Kwangsi leaders, will support Sun in order to revenge themselves.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF ARMS.
A Peking message states that the Peking Government has recently purchased a very large consignment of arms from Italy, weighing 500 tons, which has been transported by Italian warships to Tsin Wang Tao and to the province of Fung-tien. The Foreign Diplomats have protested against the purchase, and demanded that the arms be placed under their supervision till after the conclusion of peace between the North and South in accordance with their agreement not to supply munitions of war to China during the internal strife.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) asks us to say that the Churches of the Anglican Communion will be open at 11 o'clock to-day. Those who prefer to spend in Church the time of silence the King requests will thus have the opportunity of doing so.

It is stated that the Alien Land Law of Japan, which was passed by the Diet of 1919, but has not yet been actually enforced, will be reintroduced in the Diet this winter for revision. The main provision is for the limitation of alien ownership to subjects of countries where Japanese are allowed to own land. On the enactment of this revised law it will be put into practice, it is believed.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, who is leaving for Tientsin after twenty years' service as Minister of the Union Church, Shanghai, has been presented with a farewell gift consisting of a demand draft on London for \$1,300 bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The subscriptions were limited to \$10. Mr. Darwent will finally retire and return to England in two or three years' time.

Former American soldiers resident in Manila as represented in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, have made vigorous protests at the return of interned alien enemies, until recently detained in America. "To permit these proven dangerous enemy aliens to return to the Philippine Island," says their resolution, "is an outrage and a gratuitous insult... and a breach of faith to those hundreds of thousands of our American comrades who have suffered wounds or death in the great war for democracy."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)ADMIRAL KOLTOCHAK
RETREATING.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT EVACUATING
OMSK.Omsk, October 30th.
The Civil Government is evacuating Omsk. Admiral Koltchak is retreating on the whole of his front.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

COLONEL JOHN WARD'S VIEWS.

London, November 5th.
A debate on the British policy towards Russia opened in the House of Commons, to-day, on an amendment to the vote of credit proposed by Colonel Wedgwood, to reduce the supplementary Army services by £15,000,000, assistance to General Denikin and Yudenitch.

Colonel Wedgwood denounced the Russian policy and asked why England was bearing the whole burden of expense in the anti-Bolshevik campaigns. Lieut.-Colonel John Ward declared that it would have been dishonourable, after we had organised the Russians for our purpose, to have said to them when peace came, "There is now no Western front."

Colonel Ward declared that every Briton calling himself a democrat ought to support Admiral Koltchak. Britain should continue assisting him.

Colonel Malone, who has just returned from Bolshevist Russia, said that he was not enamoured of the Bolsheviks, but he had been impressed with the amount of reconstruction which the Soviet was carrying on.

He was of the opinion that peace with the Soviet was at present within the scope of practicable statesmanship.

Other speakers, who have lately returned from the Baltic, defended the Finnish soldiers. They said they were gallant, disciplined and orderly. They were in contact with the Bolsheviks. All the Allies were in this bewildering quandary. Yet we held on to the principle that Russia must be saved by her own manhood.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL
REPLIES.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Winston Churchill pointed out the insuperable difficulties experienced by all great countries as regards furnishing a clear-cut Russian policy. He expressed the opinion that Japan alone, perhaps, knew exactly what she wanted.

The position of the great countries was that they had not declared war against the Soviet and were not waging war with all their forces, but their troops were engaged in hostilities whenever they were in contact with the Bolsheviks. All the Allies were in this bewildering quandary. Yet we held on to the principle that Russia must be saved by her own manhood.

Some said let Russia stew in her own juice. He dissented, because then either the Bolsheviks would try to stew in her own juice or reactionary Russia would stew in German juice. (Cheers.)

He pointed out that our future influence in Russia depended upon the present measure of moral and material assistance accorded. It was idle to believe that we could now wash our hands of Russia and subsequently hope to influence her future destiny and development.

All our actions in this connection had been taken in harmony with the other great Powers.

The ideal of the Bolsheviks was a world-wide proletarian revolution. They openly despised mere commonplaces.

During 1919 we spent on account of Russia £48,500,000, but it was not a question of profit and loss, but of right and duty.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DURATION OF THE
BLOCKADE.London, November 5th.
In the House of Commons, a batch of questions was asked regarding the policy towards Russia.

Colonel Malone asked what would be the duration of the blockade. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth replied that so far as Britain was concerned, the present economic pressure, which legally did not amount to a blockade, would continue till a democratic Government, which could be recognised by the Allies, had been established in Russia. (Cheers.)

NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE
BOLSHEVISTS.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Walter Long stated that since the German armistice, approximately £20,000,000 had been spent on naval operations in the Baltic and Black Sea. No British force was at present operating in the Caspian. Probably, the above operations would be wound up before the end of the financial year.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that a meeting would occur shortly in Denmark between British and Bolshevik representatives regarding the exchange of prisoners.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN MINERS STRIKE

STRUGGLE WILL BE PROLONGED.

Washington, November 6th.
The Assistant Attorney-General declared that the Government refused to withdraw the injunction against the strike leaders on the ground that the strike violated the law. The mine-workers' representatives state that the refusal means a prolonged struggle.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

DISCOUNT RATE RAISED TO SIX
PER CENT.London, November 6th.
The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to-day from five to six per cent.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

GERMAN FORCES ATTACK LIBAU.

COPENHAGEN, November 6th.
The Lettish Press Bureau issues a statement from Libau that German troops, presumably Col. Bernhardt's forces supported by artillery and armoured trains, strongly attacked Libau on November 4th. They were repulsed by Lettish troops from Libau, supported by British artillery. Lettish positions were bombarded throughout the day. A fresh violent offensive launched in the evening was repulsed with heavy loss.TRADE WITH EX-ENEMY
STATES.ANOTHER REQUEST FOR STATE-
MENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.London, November 5th.
The Textile Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution discommending business with ex-enemy countries until the Government has declared its trade policy and asking the Government to make a definite announcement in this connection at the earliest possible moment.

PREMIUM BONDS.

COMMONS TO DECIDE BY A
FREE VOTE.London, November 5th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the House would shortly be given an opportunity by a free vote, to decide the question of premium bonds.

TAXATION AT HOME.

MUST BE READJUSTED.

London, November 5th.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech at the Guildhall, said that the Excess Profits tax should go at the earliest moment, but it must be replaced by some other equitable tax. Taxation must be readjusted. If expenditure was increased, taxation must be increased and new taxation, if imposed, must be such as to reduce the floating debt.

BRITAIN'S MEAT SUPPLIES.

MEAT IMPORTERS REPLY TO MR.
MCCURDY.London, November 5th.
The Society of Meat Importers has issued a statement criticising Mr. C. A. McCurdy's speech on October 9th, and pointing out that before the war Britain depended on Australasian and Argentine supplies, whose export capacity had actually increased during the war.

Moreover, the new sources now included Brazil, Venezuela, South Africa and China.

The Government was providing the British farmer with a huge subsidy out of the big profits on imported meat. Home livestock had not been appreciably reduced in war-time.

The world had a prospective exportable surplus of meat, exclusive of pig meat, of 1,500,000 tons annually.

British steamers were capable of transporting to Britain 1,000,000 tons annually.

Food control had operated against British trade interests and in favour of foreign ones.

If control were removed, the price of imported meat would fall by 3d. per pound by the end of the year.

[A London telegram of October 28th says:—Mr. C. A. McCurdy, speaking at Loughborough, dealt with the question of meat supplies. He described the situation as full of menace, and as made more menacing by the fact that the great Meat Trust was ready to exploit the position.

He foreshadowed Government control to secure stability. They did not want to perpetuate war-time control, but more elastic and less restrictive methods were necessary.

He anticipated a definite and continuous policy of supervision, rather than interference, covering a reasonable period of years ahead.

He gave statistics showing that Britain required to import a million tons of meat in 1920. The rest of Europe would want three million tons, while the total exportable surplus from Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa together only amounted to 1,210,000 tons.]

DISASTROUS RAILWAY
COLLISION.SIXTY KILLED AND HUNDRED
INJURED.PARIS, November 6th.
The latest estimates of the casualties through the collision of the Simplon express are 60 killed and over 100 injured.

WAR GRATUITY.

GRANTED TO NON-EUROPEAN
UNITS.London, November 6th.
A Royal Warrant has been issued notifying the grant of the war gratuity to the following non-European units in recognition of war service, namely:—The Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery, the Sierra Leone Company Garrison Artillery, the Thirty-Sixth Fortress Company of the Sierra Leone Royal Engineers, the Fortieth Fortress Company of the Hongkong Royal Engineers, the Coloured Labour Section of the Inland Water Transport of the Royal Engineers, the West African Regiment, the Twenty-Ninth Company of the non-European Section of the Medical Corps, and the Mauritius Labour Battalion.

AVIATION.

POULET'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

PARIS, November 6th.
M. Poulet, the French aviator who is at present undertaking a flight to Australia, has arrived at Konia.

ROMAN DUTCH LAW.

A DONATION TO OXFORD
UNIVERSITY.London, November 6th.
The Rhodes trustees have made a donation of £50,000 to Oxford University for a Professorship for the advancement of Roman Dutch law.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PREMIER WILLING TO RECEIVE A
DEPUTATION.London, November 5th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Premier would be happy to receive a deputation from the Channel Tunnel Committee to urge the immediate construction of the tunnel.

DISABLED EX-SOLDIERS.

THE RESPONSE TO HIS MAJESTY'S
APPEAL.London, November 5th.
In the House of Commons, Sir B. S. Horne announced that 5,098 employers had undertaken to provide employment for 48,000 disabled ex-soldiers in response to the recent appeal of His Majesty.

BOXING.

DEMPSEY AGREES TO MEET
BECKETT.MOBILE, ALABAMA, November 4th.
Jack Dempsey, who recently defeated Jess Willard for the Heavyweight Championship of the world, has signed an agreement to fight Joe Beckett, the British heavyweight champion, at New Orleans on March 17th, conditional on Beckett defeating Georges Carpentier, the famous French fighter. Dempsey will receive \$125,000.INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE.JAPANESE DELEGATES
ADMITTED.WASHINGTON, November 4th.
The International Labour Conference has decided to admit South African, Japanese and other delegates whose admission had been opposed.AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN
DELEGATES.PARIS, November 4th.
At the Supreme Council, the American delegate, Mr. Polk, announced that the Austrian and German delegates to the Washington Labour Conference were unable to obtain shipping accommodation to America.

THE PAPUAN OILFIELDS.

MORE EFFICIENT EXPLOITATION.

SYDNEY, November 4th.
Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, in a speech, disclosed the existence of a new partnership between the Imperial Government and the Commonwealth for a more efficient exploitation of the Papuan oilfields.

The Imperial Government grants the Commonwealth £250,000 and selects the borers.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF
VIENNA.VIENNA, November 6th.
The Reparation sub-Commission has completed a ten days' sitting, and is issuing an interim report. Sir William Goode, the British representative, interviewed by Reuter, said that the condition of Vienna was well-nigh desperate owing to the non-fulfilment of the contracts of the Jugo-Slav and the Czechoslovak Governments to deliver foodstuffs and coal respectively. There are absolutely no reserves of bread, meat and fats. The position is accentuated by the delays of the food trains owing to the shortage of coal.

THE NEW ENGLAND.

HOME "ON LEAVE" FROM THE
FAR EAST.

(Continued.)

For seven long, weary years we had talked about "going home" and after three months of "home" we begin to think that the vision that we saw in the Far East was a mirage. For we have been in a place which they tell us is England, but it is not the England that we knew.

In "Orthodoxy" Mr. G. K. Chesterton tells us of a man who set out from England to explore new countries and, after an exciting voyage, sighted land. He was prepared for cannibals and any other strange sights, but when he landed he found himself on Brighton beach! We set out from the Far East in the firm belief that a ticket to Tilbury would take us to England, but we have come to some new country which has been created in our absence. The thing that is most like that "old country" we left is the language, but even that is changed. Young ladies, with the bloom of select boarding schools upon their innocent juvenile minds, use words such as "Napod" and "Cherio" and address each other as "old thing." The Times recently devoted quite a proportion of its leader page to the nautical epithets of a distinguished Admiral, whose literary style would have shocked the reader of The Daily Mail of seven years ago. England is not only changing hands; it is changing its language.

THE MEANING OF "BLIGHTY."

London has disappeared and "Blighty" stands in its place, and at present it is a very uncomfortable "Blighty" for the men with a family and a limited income. When we were coming up the Thames we caught glimpses of strange monsters called the "hush hush" ships, but we were so excited to think that we might land that night that we only glanced at them. We went ashore at about 7 p.m. but we were not quite so cheerful, for letters had warned us of the secret of hotels in the new city called "Blighty." As the train passed through the countryside with the small meadows and the picturesque farms, the children, who had never seen such sights before, became jubilant. Our spirits rose. But at the railway terminus we had to carry our baggage—there were no "coolies" not even a porter or a portress. Luck was with us at the Station Hotel; there were two vacant bedrooms and we seized them. Other passengers from the ship, the camp, the office and were haughtily turned aside, no doubt had many adventures that we were spared.

We decided that we must see Piccadilly Circus that night to make sure that we were in London. In the "Tipperary" days we had so often sung "Good-bye to Piccadilly, Farewell Leicester Square" that it seemed only polite to rejoice that we would see the great square of our fight our way to a bus. The haughty conductress allowed us to strap-bag, inside and permitted us to alight at Piccadilly. It was 11 p.m. and the place was crowded. Everywhere there were uniforms. The familiar "Robert" was on duty, yet even he had threatened to go on strike. But there were also police-women, strange and rugged, patrolling in great contrast to the gay and laughing crowds of the old Piccadilly. Even those bent on pleasure reminded us of the grim tragedy which has altered Europe—youth men hobbling with sticks, a sleeve hanging loose without an arm, and similar sights. It was essential to get back again to the hotel, and it was impossible to get a taxi. "Robert" refused one on characteristic, a "tip" electrified him, and he secured a taxi. In ten minutes we were at the hotel, and the fare was about seven shillings. It was our first experience of "protesting." Evidently the flag had not been put up when the previous passenger paid his fare.

The next morning we paid the hotel bill. Apparently a bed and a simple breakfast of tea, egg, and bread and butter works out at about a "bradbury"—there are now no sovereigns—per head. It cost rather more than a "bradbury" per head to move the luggage from Tilbury to the South Coast. If you had luck you could find shelter in a hotel or boarding-house, but again prices.

AFTER THREE MONTHS.

After three months we at last secured a furnished house, of quite modest dimensions, some thirty miles from London. The place is not at all "swagger," the house is very ordinary—just two rooms and a kitchen downstairs and four small bedrooms upstairs. We pay four pounds, seven shillings and sixpence a week for it, and feel that we ought to be grateful for the privilege. We shall probably pay the same fee for domestic help, for we have been paying an obliging person who comes daily to cook and to eat and to steal a pound a week. The moral of which is to those coming home on leave—bring at least a boy and a cook as well as a small, if you want to live in a house.

It would be tedious to detail other prices, but it was a shock to find that a boy's preparatory school, of average status, announced that the tuition fees are £40 a year. The boarding-fee are increased proportionately. The high prices have been enough to spoil any holiday. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the most depressing thing has been the rise in the price in silver. For, acting under expert advice, we "fixed" our dollar at about 3s. 1d. for the whole of the leave. That act seems to have thoroughly disorganised the silver market. Last week the dollar was 4s. 2d.; it will probably reach 6/- before our leave expires. It would be all right if

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE

MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting commenced yesterday, the following being the results:—

THE MALDO PLATE.—Half mile.

Mr. Robson's The Dancing Bird (Mr. Brand) 1.

Mr. Fash's Nigger Minstrel (Mr. Hill) 2.

Messrs. B. O. Beith and W. G. Ross (Mr. Head) 3.

Time: 34 3-5secs.

THE MALDEN STAKES.—Three-quarter mile.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Police (Mr. Hill) 1.

Mr. Robson's The Home Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 2.

Mr. Fash's Duma (Mr. Dalgarno) 3.

Time: 1min. 34 2-5secs.

THE FAR-WAR STAKES.—One-and-a-half mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Leofield (Mr. Stewart) 1.

Mr. F. S. Gibbins's Standard Dahlia (Mr. Dalgarno) 2.

Mr. Rennick's Rouble (Mr. Sheep) 3.

Time: 3min. 16 4-5secs.

SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—One-and-a-half mile.

Mr. G. H. Potts's Mountain King (Mr. Burkill) 1.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Mazwick (Mr. Brand) 2.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Hallow (Mr. Johnston) 3.

Time: 3min. 48 4-5secs.

ECLIPSE STAKES.—One and quarter mile.

Mr. Jeroni's Tatouillard (Mr. Willeumier) 1.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Screamer (Mr. Hill) 2.

Mr. Sutter's Gulf Sand (Mr. Vida) 3.

Time: 2mins. 14 4-5secs.

CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.

Mr. Sutter's Castlewood (Mr. Vida) 1.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Corn Cuck (Mr. Hill) 2.

Mr. E. B. Rose's Greysand (Mr. Springfield) 3.

Time: 2mins. 33-5secs.

THE ACTUARY.—One and quarter mile.

Mr. John Poul's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnston) 1.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 2.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Byland (Mr. Willeumier) 3.

Time: 2mins. 40 2-5secs.

HIRED REBELS IN
MONTENEGRO.

SERBIAN STATEMENT.

BELGRADE, September 18th.
A semi-official statement issued here contains a declaration, based on information from authoritative quarters, which says:—

All the statements and all the reports published on the so-called revolution in Montenegro are false. It is true there is in Montenegro a certain number of rebels who, from time to time, leave their refuges in the mountainous parts of the country in order to carry out raids. They are nothing but bandits, who live by pillage and upon the subsidies they receive from those who equip them from abroad, arm them, and pay them well in furtherance of their own plans. The patrons of these bands are the ex-King Nicholas and his agents in Italy. Not only has this imaginary revolution not affected the whole country, but the Montenegrin people themselves, on their own initiative, pursue the bandits as soon as they show themselves.

The number of Serbian civilian officials does not reach 20 in the whole of Montenegro. All the other officials are Montenegrins. The number of troops in Montenegro territory is not more than 6,600, of whom three battalions have been recruited exclusively from the Montenegrins. These troops have not had a single hostile encounter with the people. If the Montenegrin people, numbering 350,000 souls, were dissatisfied with the present political conditions, the present state of affairs could not exist for a single moment.

only the London newspapers would cease printing the exchange rates.

Since the above was written we have had a day in London with the youngsters. We visited the Guildhall, the Mansion House, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and the Zoo. It was, after all, the same old London. The same old elephant took not only the bun offered, but the box of chocolates not meant for him. The section caught, as of yore, the fish thrown by the keeper. And yet, when we reached our house in the evening I was again reminded of the new "Blighty." For I said to the youngsters: "What did you like best of all," and the verdict was unanimous—it was the moving staircase at the Tube Station. Then one of them accused me of enjoying the hour in the Abbey best of all. That would have been true before the war, but on this occasion we saw something in Whitehall which stirred emotions that the tombs of kings, statesmen, scientists, poets and musicians had failed to stir. It was a monument splendid in its simplicity. It is to be a permanent memorial. Inscribed on it are the words: "To the Glorious Dead." It may have added to it further words:—"The blood of heroes is the seed of freedom," but it stands there, within sight of the Mother of Parliaments, a symbol: it is like the foundation-stone of some magnificent new structure. We may even live to believe that the lives sacrificed were the foundation-stone of a new and better world.

PORTUGAL TO-DAY.

SPECULATION AND ENTERPRISE.
[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

DAMIA.

The war wrought great changes in Portugal. On the one hand, it diverted attention and enterprise again to the land. Portugal was principally an agricultural country. While less purely an agricultural country, in the future it bids fair to be more truly agricultural than it has ever been.

The prices which agricultural produce of all kinds have commanded, and still command, have resulted in greatly increased production. A journey in any direction around Lisbon is sufficient to show this. On all sides old farms and what were decaying and derelict properties are to-day rebuilt and replanted, and have this year produced large and valuable crops. There are miles upon miles of kitchen gardens and maize and wheat fields where a few years ago were poor pasture or tracts of uncultivated land awaiting the builder. This process is likely to continue. Already German trade papers have been pointing out the need that there exists in Portugal for agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds. The United States has also taken steps to encourage her agricultural machinery industry specially well represented here. Before the German Treaty of Commerce this market was almost wholly British. There is clear evidence that the competition for it will be great.

LISBON TRANSFORMED.

In business circles in the capital the effect of the war is no less marked. Old residential Lisbon has been swamped by the incoming commercial tide. Before the war Lisbon was an old commercial centre of old commercial houses. To-day, everywhere the young man is in evidence. A walk any afternoon through Lisbon's business streets will show you a host of young men going here and there rapidly, and evidently "on business." Five years ago no one would have dreamt of such a thing on a hot, southern summer afternoon. The scale assumed by business to-day is no less noteworthy. Much of this business is thoroughly sound and reliable. Side by side with this, however, the war has developed "speculation" in all its forms to an extraordinary extent. Thanks to the permission granted under Sidonio Pires for the establishment of gaming houses, Lisbon to-day swarms with gaming dens and luxurious night clubs. Here the newly-rich stake the easily-earned wealth made by exploiting war contracts and the cornering of food supplies. Gaming has become a vast established business, with which, as the present Premier recently declared in the Chamber, the Government was fearful of meddling.

Business in Lisbon has, at the same time, become, in great part, a vast gamble, in which fortunes have been rapidly heaped up through the cornering of sugar, potatoes, oil, yarn, coal, leather, bread and meat. Nowhere in Europe have the profiteers had a freer hand or have they more unscrupulously exploited the weakness of successive Governments. Thus, there is a general scramble among the younger business circles to-day to get rich right away. To this tendency the rapid and frequent political changes of recent years have given added impetus. The cycle of more recent revolutions and military movements has indeed had far more of business speculation about it than of politics in their general and wider aspects. Thus the rise of successive Ministries has been decided, not by the decision of the country upon known and debated political measures or programmes, or even by the open decision of such questions in the Chamber, but rather affected by the adroit manipulation of the many heterogeneous groups which compose the present Chambers in support of this or that group of financiers or concessionaires, or that or that rival commercial, colonial, agricultural, or industrial combine. For Lisbon to-day is little more than a welter of pushing and scrambling business groups, each with its own network of proposals and schemes.

NEW SCHEMES.

Many of these are of really great scope. Thus there are plans for the formation of work trusts, which aim—with the co-operation of Spain—in effectually dominating the world production of cork. There are schemes—also in co-operation with Spain—for utilizing the water power of the Douro and the Tagus so as to furnish electrical power for the industrial development of the country without dependence upon foreign coal. Other schemes are the irrigation of the Alentejo, the establishment of natural lines of navigation with Brazil, and the development of the colonies. At present there are in progress important plans for the development of Estoril and the whole line of suburban townships which extend from Lisbon to the mouth of the Tagus, as well as for the linking up of these beautiful riverside resorts with Cintra, the most famous of all Portugal's tourist centres. These schemes involve the electrifying of important stretches of railway. Their realization will involve the expenditure of very great capital. It is certain that the demand for engineering material and machinery is likely, in the near future, to be great in connection with such schemes, and for absolutely essential railway, roadmaking, and mining work.

ARAB PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The Petit Parisien publishes an interview with Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby, whom it describes as being in appearance very like a gentleman farmer. It points out that the Field-Marshal is nick-named by his men "Bull" Allenby, a designation that brought him luck as a delivered Jerusalem and made good an Arab legend, according to which Jerusalem would be delivered by a white bull which would appear some day at one of its gates.

Have you seen NAZIMOVA yet, in "TOYS OF FATE"? TO-NIGHT is the last night upon which this film Masterpiece will be presented at THE CORONET.

If you are a lover of fine acting and a brilliant story, you will not miss it! Remember that the position Madame Nazimova holds upon the screen is as UNIQUE as was Sarah Bernhardt's upon the stage.

There never was another like her and in all probability there never will be. Her vivacity, her versatility, her supreme command of all the emotions, have captured the world by storm.

Don't let it go by hearsay, SEE HER YOURSELF!

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THE MENAGE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should
neither be ignored nor treated
lightly. It is always wise to regard
indigestion as a serious menace—
for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do
not therefore dismiss a stomach ail-
ment with the words—"It is
only indigestion!" Think of what it
might lead to. For it happens that
regard of this ailment in some cases
has serious results. A simple reme-
dy—yet one which has been proved
time out of number for many years
past to be safe and sure—is
Beecham's Pills. This popular
medicine should always be taken
as soon as any symptoms of
digestive derangement make their
appearance. The signs are well
known. They include—bilo-
ness, constipation, flatulency,
headache, failing appetite and other
familiar forms of indigestion. Be
prompt to deal with such troubles.
Do not allow them to gain a hold
upon you. Remember that these
symptoms do really matter. Adopt
the best defensive measures against
the menace of indigestion to Good
Health by taking

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RELIGIOUS APATHY. THE EXCUSES THAT ARE OFFERED.

Religious apathy formed the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning. Basing his remarks on the text: "And they all with one consent began to make excuses (St. Luke, c. 14 v. 18), the rev. gentleman said:—

I want to direct your thoughts this morning to the verses we have heard read as the second Lesson. Our Lord had gone into the house of one of the Chief Pharisees, to dine and had seen a man suffering from dropsy whom He had healed. It would seem that after this there had been a scramble for the chief seats at the dinner, and Our Lord, seeing this, rebuked the guests and told them to show a more humble spirit. It was characteristic of Christ that He taught the need of humility. Many of the Jewish Rabbis neither taught nor practised humility. It is related of a famous Jewish Rabbi who lived some years before Christ, Rabbi Simeon ben Shetah, that when he was invited to dinner by the King he placed himself between the King and Queen, saying: "Exalt wisdom and the shall exalt thee, and make thee sit among princes." Such pride was not uncommon amongst the Rabbis but there were some who took a more humble attitude. The Rabbi Akiba, for instance, said: "Go down two or three seats and sit down till they say to thee go up higher." Humility is the foundation of the Christian virtues. Christ put it first in His Beatitudes, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." The fact that Christ put humility first and so often spoke of the need of it ought to make us at least wish to be humble, and if we wish to be humble we have taken the first step "on the road to humility. But I am afraid that even amongst Christians there is very little humility. There is amongst us far too much grasping at the best places and indignation when we fail to attain them. Our readiness to take offence is often due to our want of humility. There is a great tendency to exaggerate social differences, and the less the difference the more is made of it. Such a spirit is clearly contrary to the spirit of Christ, who taught us to love our neighbour. A real humility is the foundation of true peace, for it removes so many of the slights and annoyances which so often go far to mar our peace of mind.

Our Lord, having rebuked the ambitious spirit of the guests, turns to advise his host, about his entertaining. He advised him to entertain those who were unable to repay the entertainment, and so to act in a way that would be pleasing to God and would hereafter gain His approbation. It is not, of course, wrong to entertain one's friends and to expect a return of hospitality, but there is no virtue in doing so. On the other hand, to entertain those from whom we expect nothing is an act well pleasing to God.

Christ's advice, first to the guests and then to the host, had probably made them feel uncomfortable, and there may have been one of those awkward silences which sometimes occur at dinners, and to get over this one of the guests remarked: "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God." He was evidently taking it for granted that he would be one of those privileged to do so. Our Lord replied by a parable, which is meant to teach the need of care and effort in seeking the Kingdom of Heaven. A rich man gave a great supper and invited many who accepted his invitation, but when the appointed day came they all made excuses. Their excuses showed carelessness and inattention, and indicated clearly that they did not value the invitation which had been sent to them. The parable was directed first, no doubt, at the Jewish people, but it is applicable to all who have been called into the Kingdom of God, and who make excuses for putting the matter off.

Work, business, family claims, amusement, these things are pleaded still as an excuse for failing to accept the invitation of God to take our place in His Kingdom. Now all these things are important and necessary in their place, but they ought not to be given the first place in our lives, for the first place is God's place. We ought of course to give our care and time and thought to our work. We ought to take recreation and amusement. God likes to see us happy. We do not want the misguided Puritan idea that it is wrong to dance and to sin to play cards, but if you dance so late at night that you cannot do your work properly next day, if it is a weekday, or cannot get up to come and worship God on Sunday, then your amusement is being given too great a place in your life. And if you spend a large part of the afternoon and much of the night playing cards, if you neglect your children and leave them almost entirely to the care of an amah, while you are playing Bridge, then your amusement is becoming a sin.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S DECAY. SOME STARTLING EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

BERLIN, September 24th.
Dr. Abderhalden, the eminent physiologist, made some startling statements about the conditions in Germany in the course of the Budget debate yesterday in the Prussian National Assembly. He urged in particular that the Ministry of Public Welfare should devote most strenuous efforts to the care of youth in every respect, and showed how enormous was the work to be accomplished. The youth of to-day, he said, was famished and physically defective. Infant mortality was very high, and was still increasing, and if the mortality generally were not speedily reduced Germany would, be within sight of a period when her population would be half what it was to-day, especially as it had been proved by experiment with under-nourished animals that their descendants died out in the next generation. Attempts had been made, Dr. Abderhalden continued, to improve the physical condition of children by sending them to neutral countries for a time, but, unfortunately, the right choice had not always been made, and in many cases healthy children had been sent and under-nourished children kept at home.

Turning to the question of the workers, the Professor urged the Ministry of Public Welfare to adopt every possible measure to augment the love of work. The workman, he said, must learn to esteem the value of work, and then he would once again feel joy in his work. An immense step forward would be made if he became a shareholder in the enterprise in which he was employed. To-day, however, he continued, the workmen were under-nourished to such an extent that their working powers were reduced by one-half, and that fact ought to have been taken into consideration during the recent negotiations with the miners.

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE.
Dr. Abderhalden observed that before the war Germany was proud of the fact that she took the lead in combating tuberculosis, and was beginning to get the upper hand of the disease. To-day, however, the Germans must admit, to their extreme regret, that cases were on the increase daily, and as so many people must live crowded together owing to the lack of dwelling accommodation, the disease could not but spread fearfully during the coming winter. Venereal diseases had also spread enormously, the Professor informed the National Assembly—he used the word colorfully—and, as a matter of fact, the whole nation had become infected with the disease through the war. Several hundred fresh cases of venereal disease were reported daily in Berlin, and although all that could be done was done, there was no room in the hospitals for the patients. He thanked God that prostitution was at last being dealt with from the medical point of view, and being gradually removed from the control of the police. He advocated more rigorous action in regard to the supply of alcohol, especially to young people. He deplored the fact that the opening of the frontiers had increased the danger of alcoholism.

THE SOUL OF THE NATION.
Speaking at the Roman Catholic Conference at Freiburg yesterday, Dr. Abderhalden, President of the German National Assembly, said the German people had entirely changed. The issue of the war, he maintained, had rendered William II. impossible, and, although the men now at the head of affairs had not had the advantages of a first-class education, it must be admitted, he contended, that they were doing their utmost to lead Germany out of the misery into which the war had plunged her. Herr Feilgrubach expressed the opinion that if Germany could get through the coming winter fairly well the fatherland would be saved, but he warned the whole nation that every nerve must be strained to the very utmost, the question now being whether the soul of the nation was healthy enough to pull her through.

Does God hold the first place in your life? That is a question which we shall do well to put to ourselves, and think carefully over the answer. God is before and over all things. He planned and created all people, and we are all made for Him and by Him. He has placed us in this life and given us a Spiritual nature which can never be satisfied with anything less than God. Work, pleasure, amusement—these may seem satisfying at the time, but they cannot fill our lives. There must always be a sense of something wanting, until we have given God the first place in our lives. In the oft quoted words of St. Augustine which he addressed to God: "Thou madest us for Thyself, and our heart is restless till it rest in Thee." The world will never be at rest till it remembers what God made it for, and gives itself to the fulfilment of the purpose of God.

If God has not the first place in our life then we are not fulfilling the purpose for which God made us; if we live for our work, or our money-making, or our amusement, and only give God a secondary place in our life, then we may be successful as far as this world goes, we may become wealthy and popular and may "have a good time," but we are failing to accomplish the purpose for which God sent us into this world, and we are laying up for ourselves a miserable old age.

"What so many people suffer from in this place is religious apathy. There are not many British people here who are really antagonistic to the Christian faith, but there are crowds who give it little thought, who would be shocked if you suggested they were not Christians, but whose ideas are selfish and pagan. It is the duty of every one of us to break down this apathy, and to break it down once. We are responsible for the Spiritual welfare of those about us. Do not ask, like Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" If you are a Christian you will know that you are responsible for him if you can influence him. God invites you to come to Him. Do not make excuses, and do not put it off. There is a Spanish proverb which says: "Over the pass of 'bye and bye' you reach the valley of never." To-day if ye will hear His voice harden not your hearts."



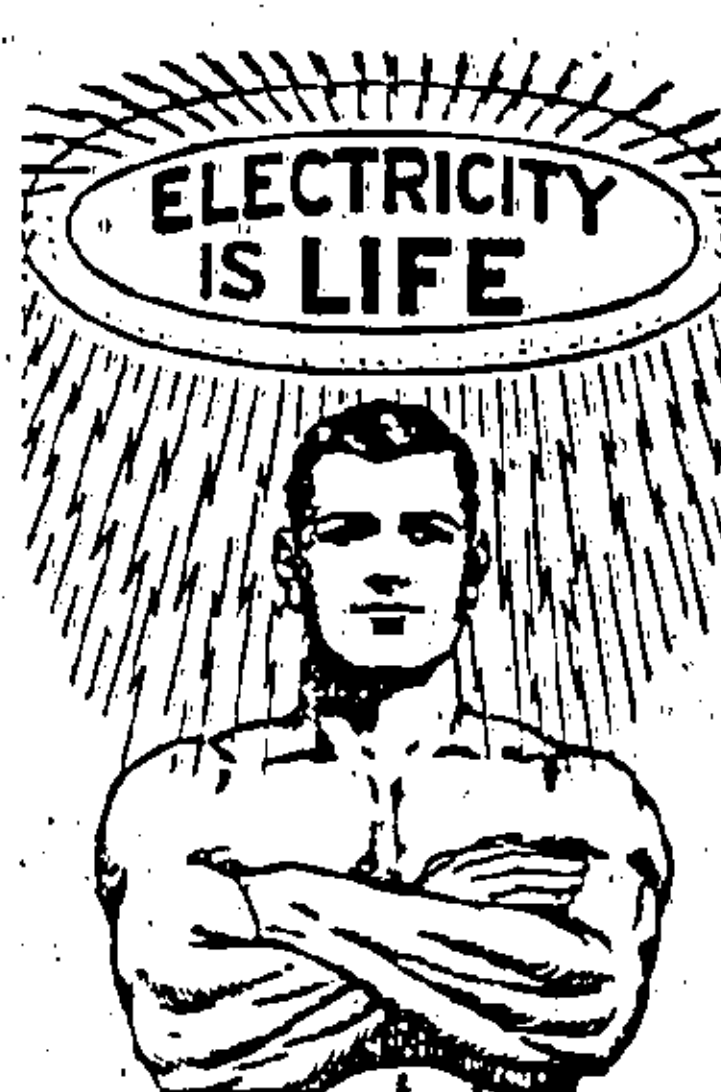
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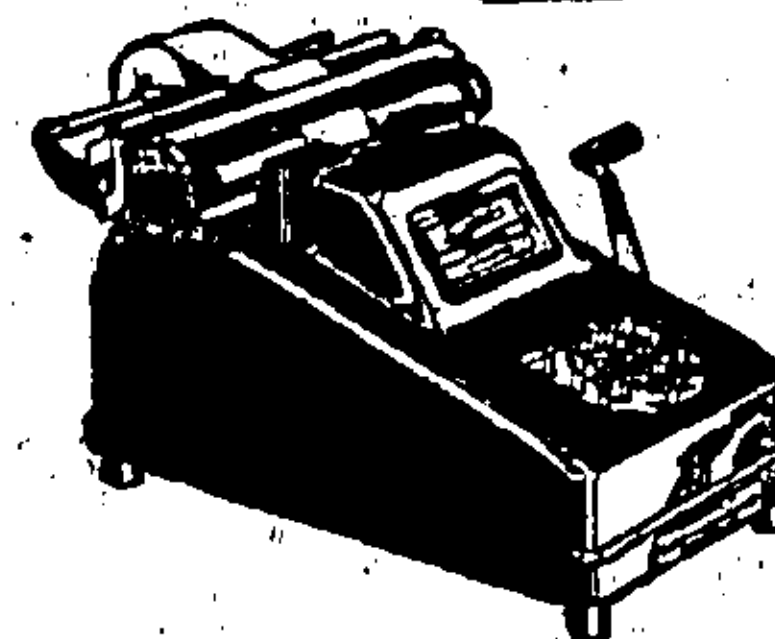


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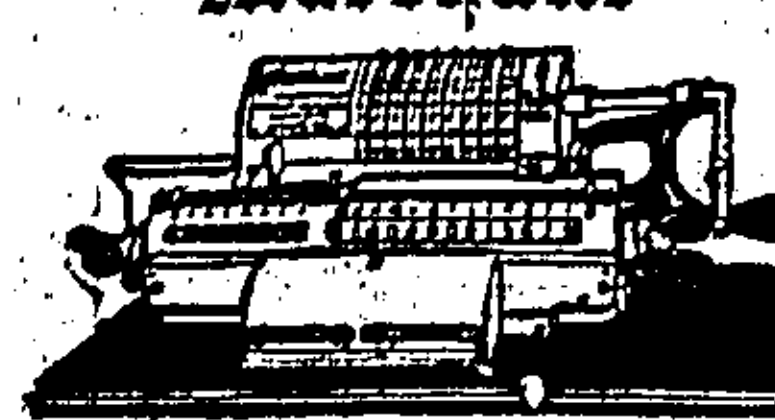
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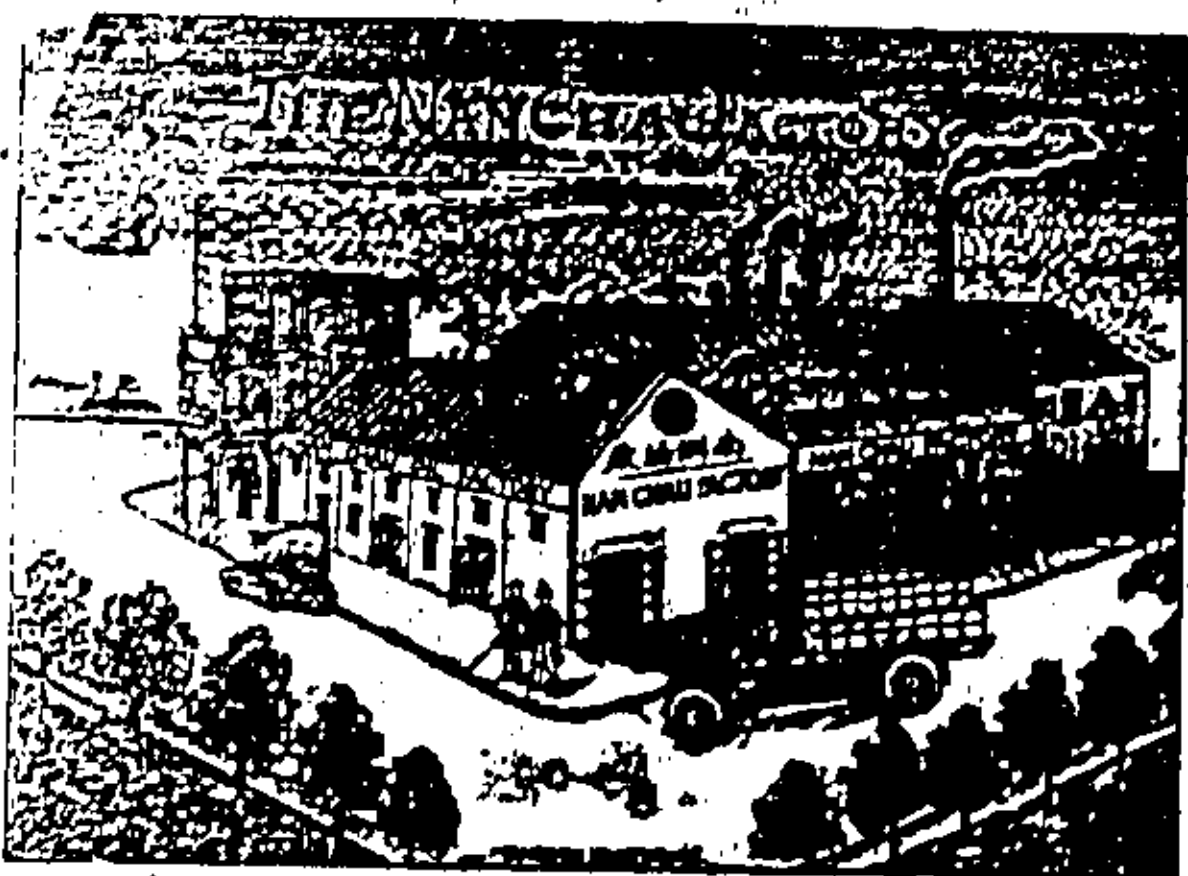
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THE SEPTEMBER KNOCK-OUT. THE RECORD OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

During the war (writes an ex-Staff Officer in the *Morning Post*) there was found great usefulness in a policy of informing the workers of Great Britain regarding the direness of the danger and of the necessity of hard work behind the lines to back up our soldiers. Would there not be usefulness now in letting those workers know the magnificent results which their soldier comrades achieved as an encouragement to them now to have the patience to make the victory complete? The soldiers and sailors in those glorious months of 1918 put Great Britain on such a pinnacle of achieved greatness as no nation in the world had ever won before. Yet there is a danger of the nation coming tumbling down for want of the resolution to see the last stage through—the stage of getting back to the work of peace. The Armistice is nearly a year old now, yet the facts of August to November, 1918, have not been put fully before the British public, which has in general the knowledge that the war was won in those months, and an idea that the British force had some part in the victory. But what proportion of the public recognizes that whilst the British Navy was doing the main part of the work of holding the seas, the British Army in the autumn of 1918 had completed great victorious campaigns in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia; and on the Western front by its test of territory pushed the German army back, had done as much for the victory of the Allies as the French, American, and Belgian Armies combined? It is not an achievement which needs to be boasted of in a vainglorious spirit, nor with any idea of criticizing our Allies, who also "did their dirtiest," and angels can do no more. But it is an achievement which ought not to be hidden, for in the memory of it there would probably be the finest stimulus to making the British Empire after the war worthy of the deeds of 1918.

THE CRITICAL SPRING.

Only the briefest sketch of 1918 is possible within the limits of a newspaper article. In the windy beginning of the year the British Army was at the lowest ebb in the matter of man strength and of essential supplies that it had fallen to since 1916. This was partly due to the nation's general exhaustion, partly to the Government policy of diverting strength to side-shows. In the spring of 1918 the British Army took the hardest knock of the whole war and was forced to a retreat which, in its loss of men and material, put the Mons retreat in the background. It held, just held, the Germans back from a success which would have prolonged the war five years. Then the moment that the situation was stabilized on its front it set itself with such courageous and present generalship and such heroic grit in all ranks as has never been properly appreciated, to prepare its riposte. From that riposte the best that was hoped was to push the Germans back to the Hindenburg line preparatory to a winter's hard training in order to finish him off in 1919. But so near to the miraculous was the quality of the work done between May, 1918, and August, 1918—the politicians, thoroughly alarmed, making no obstacles—that in September, 1918, when we got up to our year's objective the decision was justified to push on and finish the job that year. The decision was made, and it was carried out. It was the greatest military achievement in history.

HOW THE WAR WAS WON.

The record of "rounds" in that great combat is as follows:—
Round I. (August 8-12).—The Battle of Amiens released the stranglehold that the Germans had on our front lateral railway. We could move freely again. In this battle 18 of our Divisions defeated 20 German Divisions.

Round II. (August 21-31).—The Battle of Bapaume won back the Somme territory. In this final battle of the Somme 23 British Divisions defeated 35 German Divisions.

Round III. (August 26 to September 3).—In the Battle of Arras the Germans were forced back to their outpost positions in front of the Hindenburg line and out of all the remainder of the territory won in the spring.

Round IV. (September 18-19).—The Battle of Epheux turned the Germans out of the advanced posts of the Hindenburg line and the decision was come to that the war could be finished in this campaign, since the British Army was as full of fight as ever, and its transport was in excellent condition.

THE KNOCK-OUT.

Round V. (September 27 to October 10).—This was really the knock-out round. With 37 British Divisions and two American Divisions, Field-Marshal Lord Haig fought the St. Quentin-Cambrai Battle against 45 German Divisions and shattered the famous Hindenburg line. Cambrai and St. Quentin were captured and Germany's back was broken. All the rest of the campaign was now to be a mere clearing up.

Round VI. (October 14 to 31).—This was a pursuit battle. Seven British Divisions were engaged against six German Divisions. The enemy was driven back on the line of the Selle and the Scheldt Rivers, the Belgian coast was cleared, and most of Northern France.

Round VII. (November 1 to 11).—In the Battle of Meuse-Argonne the final blow was delivered at the Germans attempting to rally on the Scheldt. There were 32 German Divisions and 26 British Divisions engaged.

In the whole series of operations from August 8th to November 11th, the British Army took 129,700 prisoners and 2,840 guns. The French, American, and Belgian Armies, operating south and north, contributed in the total just a little more than this, being responsible for 196,890 prisoners and 3,775 guns. The greatest single achievement was that of the British Army. The soldiers were proud that it should have been so. Heroic France had stood the chief brunt in 1914-1915 and until the summer of 1918. If the war had gone into 1919 the Americans might have been taking the chief burden. It was all fair play between Allies. But do the British people appreciate properly the achievement of their Army?

BULGARIA AND PEACE.

TREATY PRESENTED.

THEODOROFF'S CONFESSION.

Paris, September 19th.
At a ceremony lasting twenty minutes the Bulgarian Treaty was handed over to M. Theodoroff and his four fellow-Bulgarian delegates in the Clock Room of the Foreign Office this morning. The original idea was to remit the treaty in private, but the Bulgarians expressed a wish for a ceremony, and their request was granted. It was a somewhat antiquated ceremony, however. Some delegations were not represented, and here and there one saw gaps round the rectangular table, with its covering of red baize. The delegates filed into the room in quick succession. M. Clemenceau sat under the clock, with Sir Eyre Crowe, the only British delegate, on his left, and M. Poincaré (head of the American delegation) on his right. The only other American delegate present was Mr. Henry White, and besides the President of the Peace Conference, M. Fichon was the sole French representative.

When the delegates had taken their places and the proceedings were about to begin there was a conversation between M. Clemenceau and M. Dutasta (general secretary of the Conference), which proved an amusement to those who heard it. It was a question as to whether Bulgaria was a republic or a kingdom. "A kingdom," said M. Clemenceau. "Messieurs les Plenipotentiaires Bulgares" were announced. The delegates rose, and all eyes were fixed on the five Bulgarian envoys as they entered the room and bowed repeatedly before sitting down. Then M. Clemenceau rose, declared the sitting open, and, addressing the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, announced that the text of the peace conditions would be remitted to them by the general secretary of the Conference. He added that their observations on the Treaty had to be made within five days, that the Supreme Council would examine his reply, and that at the same time indicating the period for the Bulgarians to give their definite response.

M. Dutasta then handed the Treaty to M. Theodoroff, who at once rose and began to read a speech in French. He started in a low voice, so low that he could not be heard but there was something like a touch of anguish in it. M. Clemenceau requested him to speak louder, and he obeyed. For a quarter of an hour he spoke—at times with anger against those who had ruined Bulgaria. M. Theodoroff did not spare King Ferdinand and his Premier, Radolavoff. They had, he said, plunged Bulgaria into a mad war, against the sentiment of the Bulgarian people. That, he did not doubt, would be the verdict of history. The most painful part of the speech was the confession that Bulgaria was held guilty of having betrayed her allies in 1918. As to her second betrayal—her intervention on the side of the Central Powers in 1918—M. Theodoroff, with emotion in his voice, pleaded that everything showed that the Bulgarian nation did not approve of the alliance with Germany, and that this alliance was forced upon it.

After the confession of guilt came an appeal which was listened to with tense interest. Raising his voice, which rang with accents of passion, the speaker declared that Bulgaria would apply all her energy and faith to justify the credit that would be granted to her. Bulgaria had recovered her will, he cried, and was ready for reconciliation with her neighbours and anxious to promote stable harmony in the Balkans and the peace of the world. "We have committed faults," he confessed, "but there is a punishment which no crime can justify—servitude." His last words were an appeal to "the nations who were endeavouring to rebuild the world on new foundations to grant the Bulgarians means of rebuilding their little State within its lawful limits. Beyond these, he concluded, Bulgaria claims nothing."

M. Theodoroff bowed and sat down. His speech, by its delivery and by its matter, was a success. "The sitting is over," said M. Clemenceau, and the delegates remained in their places until the Bulgarians had left. In his nervousness M. Theodoroff was about to go out without the Treaty, which was handed to him. Confused and anxious to make amends for his seeming negligence, he bowed his apologies. —*Daily Telegraph*.

The official summary of the draft Treaty with Bulgaria contains among other things, the following stipulations: Bulgaria renounces all rights and title over territories in Thrace formerly belonging to Bulgaria. These will be dealt with later by the Allies.

Bulgaria, however, guarantees Bulgaria economic outlets to the Aegean Sea. The Bulgarian army is fixed at 20,000 officers and men. Conscription is abolished. A further force of 10,000 Customs, forestry, and police officials may be raised, but in any case the total number of rifles in Bulgaria is not to exceed 30,000.

The Bulgarian navy is to be surrendered to the Allies or broken up. All naval war material to be handed over. No military or naval air forces to be maintained. Manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft forbidden for six months.

The Allies recognise that the resources of Bulgaria are not adequate to enable full reparation to be made, but she must pay 250,000,000 in gold by a series of half-yearly payments beginning on July 1st, 1920.

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The new battleship *Nagayo* will be launched at the Kure Naval Arsenal tomorrow, with due ceremony. It is said that she will be the biggest warship afloat. She has a displacement of 40,000 tons. The work of construction was started on August 28th, 1917, the estimated cost of building being some £20,000,000. The *Nagayo* will be armed with 16-inch guns having a 30-mile range, and her engines will be able to develop a speed of 25 knots. She will carry several aeroplanes and will be armed with half a dozen anti-aircraft guns.

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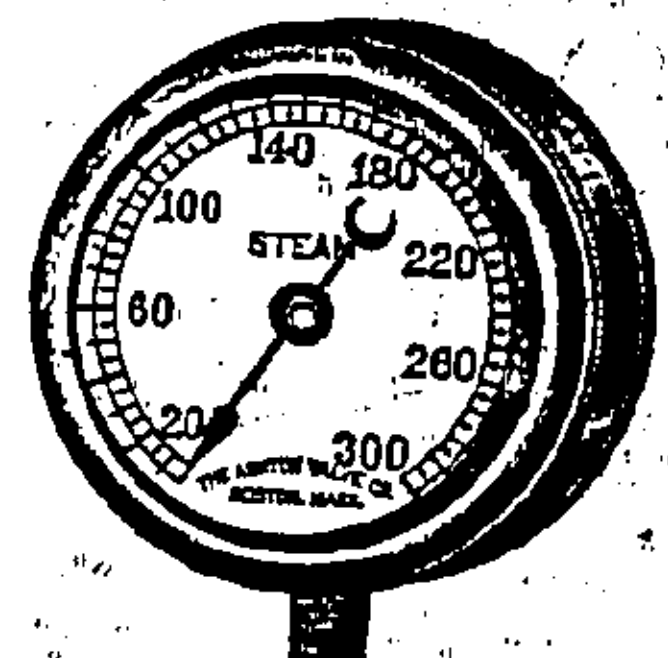
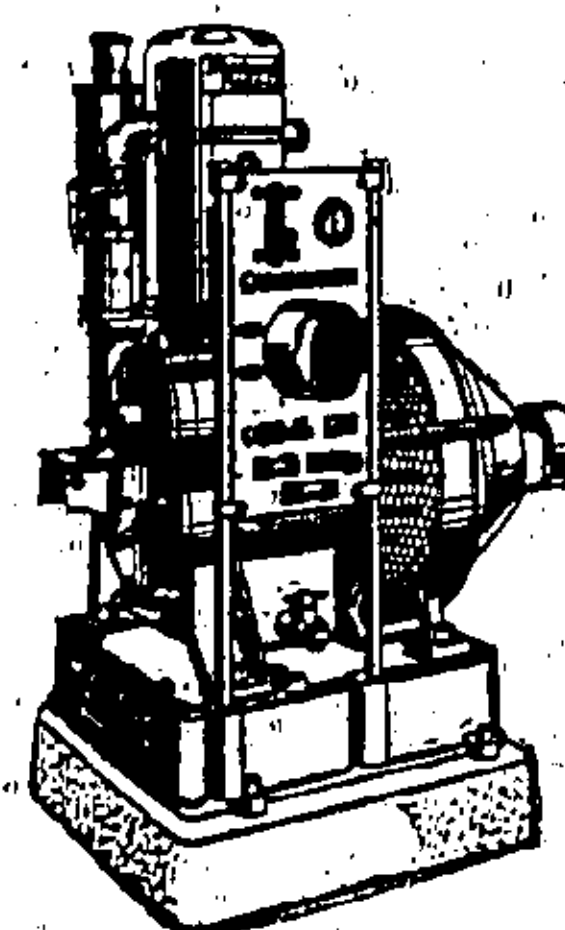
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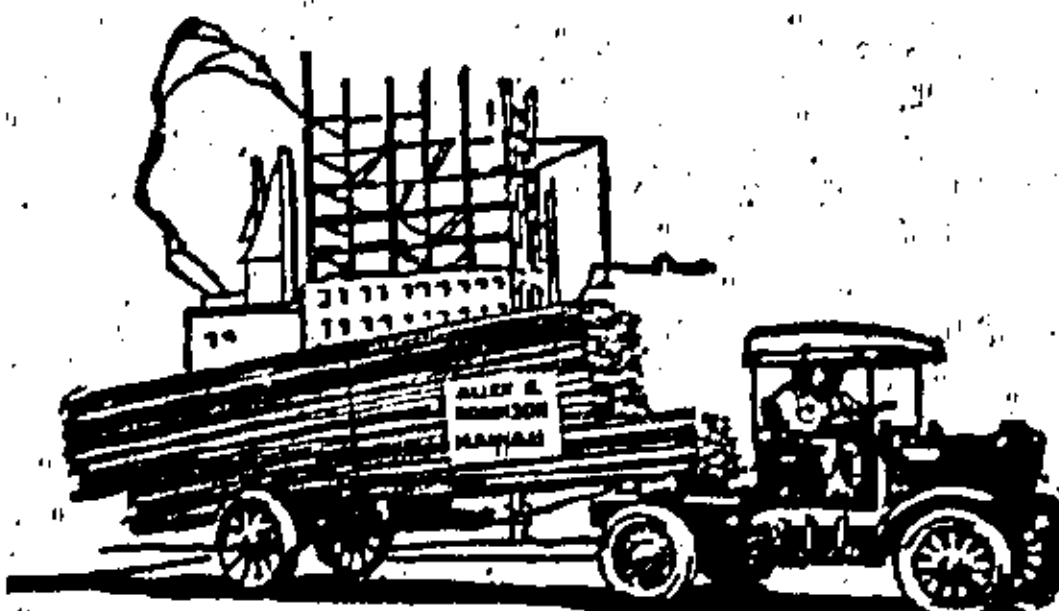


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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 9th.
Hong Lok, British str., 2,551 tons, Capt. Mason, from Singapore, with a general cargo. Seng Soon Hong.

November 10th.

Benzelbach, British str., 3,222 tons, Capt. McMillan, from Singapore, with a general cargo. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Editor, American str., 4,725 tons, Capt. Mills, from Seattle and Kobe, with a general cargo. Strathern and Dixon.

Kwong Lee, Chinese str., 1,163 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. C.M.S.N. Co.

Loony, British str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Baker, from Manila, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,510 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo. B. & S.

Tenzer, British str., 3,506 tons, Capt. Wallace, from Liverpool, which port she left on September 10th, with a general cargo. B. & S.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Taiqua*, on November 10th: Mr. C. Cleveland, Mr. P. M. Davis, Mr. S. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cuckley, Mrs. O. Thomas, Miss H. M. Wilmore, Mr. N. Urquhart, Mrs. J. A. Urquhart, Miss S. Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Andrews, Mrs. G. Knowles and Mr. R. V. Hanlon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kashima Maru* (American line) left Shanghai for this port on November 9th, and is expected here on November 14th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on November 8th, and is expected here on November 14th.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Admiral line s.s. *Leonium* sailed on Sunday morning, direct to Seattle, having loaded here 3,800 tons of general cargo. She also carried considerable mail.

The Admiral line s.s. *Whitland* sailed on Sunday afternoon for Seattle via Manila. She loaded here 2,950 tons of general cargo for Seattle and Tacoma.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

FOR NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents

KONINKYKKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on November 19th, to,

PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 10th, at 11:57.—No return from Vladivostok, or Japan.

Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai and over Indo-China, the Philippines and the Marianas.

The anti-cyclone now appears to be central over S.E. Mongolia.

A depression is shown to the east of the northern Visayas.

Hon-kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.41 inches, against an average of 81.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Cap Rock NE winds, fresh, fair.

Formosa Channel NE winds, strong.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow No. 1.

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N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

FESHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Y KOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 14th Nov., at Noon.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Capé.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.

SHINYO MARU ... Friday, 28th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Nov.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU ... Saturday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

BWABWU ... Monday, 17th November.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam H'burg etc.).

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Saturday, 15th Nov.

TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of Nov.

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) ... Middle of Dec.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1919.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Jan. 28th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST INSKIP" ... Oct. 25th, 1919 ... Dec. 17th, 1919.

S.S. "WEST CADDON" ... Oct. 30th, 1919 ... Dec. 24th, 1919.

S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Nov. 1st, 1919 ... Dec. 26th, 1919.

S.S. "WEST VACA" ... Nov. 10th, 1919 ... Jan. 3rd, 1920.

S.S. "WEST KADOR" ... Nov. 20th, 1919 ... Jan. 10th, 1920.

S.S. "WEST NERIS" ... Dec. 23th, 1919 ... Feb. 13th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY,

Alexandria Building, Chater Road.

Cable Address "SOEANO."

Telephone 141.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "CHOYSEANG" ... Tues. 11th Nov., 11 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Tues. 11th Nov., 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" ... Wed. 12th Nov., 8 a.m.

HAIPHONG ... "TAKSANG" ... Thurs. 13th Nov., 8 a.m.

TIENTSIN, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO ... "CHEONGSANG" ... Thurs. 13th Nov., 2 p.m.

Kobe ... "KWAISANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., 11 a.m.

Manila ... "LOON-SANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., 2 p.m.

Shanghai ... "WINGSANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, steamers calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when Indochina offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight or passage apply to: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

From Hongkong

Steamers

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 19 ... Dec. 10

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 ... Dec. 15

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 ... Jan. 12

Empress of Japan ... Jan. 14 ... Feb. 4

Monteagle ... Jan. 3 ... Jan. 27

Empress of Asia ... Jan. 22 ... Feb. 9

Empress of Japan ... Mar. 10 ... Mar. 31

Empress of Russia ... Mar. 11 ... Mar. 29

Monteagle ... Mar. 22 ... Apr. 15

Empress of Asia ... Apr. 8 ... Apr. 26

Empress of Japan ... May 5 ... May 26

Empress of Russia ... May 6 ... May 26

Monteagle ... May 29 ... June 22

Empress of Asia ... June 3 ... June 21

Empress of Japan ... June 30 ... July 21

Empress of Russia ... July 1 ... July 19

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Asia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Japan ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Russia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Japan ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Asia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Russia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Japan ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Asia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Russia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Japan ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

Empress of Asia ... 18,850 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,000 Tons Reg. ... Gold ... 8,485

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through bills of lading from HONGKONG to NERHA, DUBLAGO, BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NERHA, DUBLAGO, BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route, and according to the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

RYLWAX & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th Nov. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 11th Nov. 3.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 11th Nov. Noon
SHANGHAI	"BUNKIANG"	On 13th Nov. Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NCHOWANG & TSEN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th Nov. 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIPONG"	On 14th Nov. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th Nov. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Nov. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 11th Nov. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	SUNDAY, 10th Nov. at 9 A.M.
"HAIRONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 18th Nov. at 1 P.M.

For Swatow Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURVLOOHUS"	via Panama	25th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NOVARA	15th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.
RASEGAR	26th Dec.	30th Jan.	8th Feb.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th Dec.

FOR

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
NOVARA	15th Nov.	2nd Dec.
ARRATON APCAR	19th Nov.	7th Nov. (Kobe).
KASHGAR	29th Nov.	8th Dec.
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th Dec. (Shanghai).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 2ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, ANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ENDICOTT"	...	About Nov. 17th.
"ELKTON"	...	About Nov. 19th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE"	...	About Dec. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About Nov. 27th.
"WABAN"	...	About Dec. 1st.
"NISEMAHA"	...	About Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Marlborough.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE hence, about Nov. 20th.

To be followed by

S.S. "PERSIA"
S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Nov. 14th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	9,000	Nov. 23th. (from Kobe)
"KOREA MARU"	9,000	Dec. 2nd.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Dec. 6th.
"TENYO MARU"	23,000	Dec. 18th.
"SHINYO MARU"	23,000	Jan. 15th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ ALBUCA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"KITO MARU"	17,500	Jan. 9th. 1920.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Mar. 13th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 19th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

SHANGHAI ... "SUHARNHORST" ... On or about 19th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
CELEBES MARU ... Tuesday 11th November.
ALPS MARU ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"RAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.
"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 8th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"MADRAS MARU" ... Saturday, 15th November.
"KUNAWIRI MARU" ... Friday, 6th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.
"CANADA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 16th November.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SHOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th November.

For sailing dates and further particulars, please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons, 10,200 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
"NANKING" 13th Jan. 1920. "CHINA" Nov. 22nd. "NILE" Dec. 30th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RUTTER Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 Elmore Street, Tel. 1943.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

X'MAS LETTER MAIL.

The Letter Mail to be dispatched per *Yokohama Maru* on the 14th inst., is expected to reach London on December 20th.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Yokohama	12th Nov.
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Yokohama Maru	13th Nov.
BOMBAY	Humbly	15th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	Tuesday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Member	Tuesday, 11th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow	Haitan	Tuesday, 11th, Noon
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Nansung	Tuesday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Towar	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Uman Maru	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Chunchoo	Tuesday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Sui An	Wednesday, 12th, 8.30 A.M.
Macao	Chunchoo	Wednesday, 12th, 4.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Lycan	Tuesday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 13th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haitan	Thursday, 13th, 4.30 P.M.
Swatow via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Persia Maru	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui An	Friday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Kaitou	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Yokohama Maru	Friday, 14th, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Longway	Friday, 14th, 10.30 P.M.
Macao	Chunchoo	Friday, 14th, 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai N. China and Japan via Kobe	Sui Tai	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Chunchoo	Saturday, 15th, 4.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quintanilla	Saturday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Macao	Sui An	Tuesday, 18th, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanning	Wednesday, 19th, 8.45 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND via THUNDER ISLAND	Ali Maru	Wednesday, 19th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 19th, 9.45 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Tango Maru	Saturday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Kashima Maru	Saturday, 22nd, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Tamda Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	November 8th.
Telegraphic Transfer	4/6
Bank Bills, on demand	4/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	4/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	4/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	4/6 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	4/6 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	84 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	84 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	94 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	94 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	120 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	120 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	120 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	120 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	159 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Fares	194 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	191 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	141 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	440 n.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$31.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$61.4
BANK SILVER, per oz.	\$61.4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 20 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong, 10	0.05
Canton, 20	2.00 Premium
Canton, 10	0.00

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 11th, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karmho, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinnan, Shingchi, Tamsui, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tamsui.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centers in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOE, Manager. Hongkong Branch, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 11th, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000/00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Chan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shue, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kai Tong Po. Assistant Manager:—Li Tai Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. (1050)

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

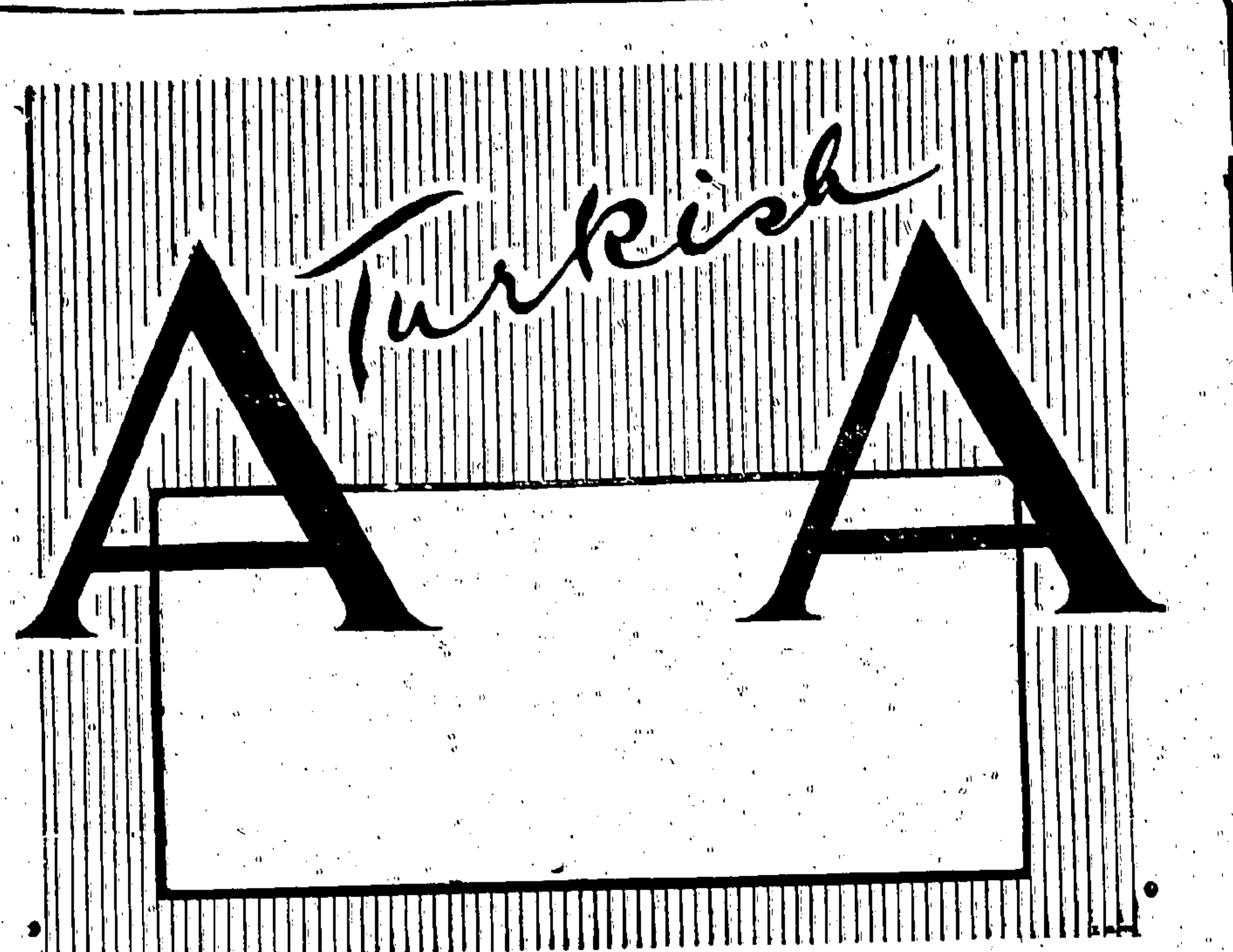
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits at Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LI, Manager. (1050)

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.



AN EXTRA GOOD TURKISH CIGARETTE AT A NOMINAL PRICE



Sold in tins of 100 & 50 Cigarettes and Also in boxes of 10's.

With or without Cork Tips.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F 75,000,000
PAID UP ... F 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F 37,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Parnotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Canton, Haiphong, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Yenchow, etc.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL, Manager. Hongkong, September 10th, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,500,000
Paid-up ... " 750,000
Reserve Fund & Profit ... " 750,000

Branches: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yanchow, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. BANDES, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,375,800
Reserve Funds ... \$1,874,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: (PEKING): Haikow, Tientsin, etc.

(HANKOW): Hankow, etc.

(SHANGHAI): Shanghai, etc.

(HONGKONG): Hongkong, etc.

(SINGAPORE): Singapore, etc.

(BATAVIA): Batavia, etc.

(SOERABAYA): Soerabaya, etc.

(BOMBAY): Bombay, etc.

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